CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII, NO. 268 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1920		
6ht Nov.	Syria	6,633
13th ,,	Kashmir	8,841
20th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,430
27th ,,	Mongola	8,056
29th ,,	Merkara †	8,295
4th Dec.	Arkunda	16,118
11th ,,	Malwa	10,883
18th ,,	Kaiyan	8,987
25th ,,	Santua	10,885
1921		
1st Jan.	China	7,932
8th ,,	Caledonia	7,572

†B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	—
18th Nov..	Dunera ..	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO ADEN, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
1st Nov. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 6-30 a.m.
3rd ,, —	Bamora —	Karachi and P. Gulf ports
4th ,, ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa via Porebunder
5th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
7th ,, ..	Barala —	Buseh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yokohama Maru	S. Takiguchi.	4141	5th Nov.	14th Nov
Tenyuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5446	29th Oct	2nd Nov
Hoshi Maru	Kubo	3195	26th Nov.	30th Nov

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru	S. Ijichi	7th Nov.	15th Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	30th Nov.	7th Nov.
Kosado Maru	T. Watanabe	22nd Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.

Next Approximate Sailing.
EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—

First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 10,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,70,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,87,15,537/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 80 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bishopsgate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. B. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	6	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah. Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,46

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 52, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Swatow
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolfo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum provided the sums accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS receive for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	5,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened. Interest allowed on approved Securities. Rules on application.
R. K. SHIRINGLEDAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CREDIT GUARANTEE
AHMEDABAD Laxmidas [illegible]
CALCUTTA Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI Rameshwardas Jhunjhunwala
MADRAS W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON Tookersey Moolji & Co.
SOUTH AFRICA Bombay African Trading Co., Ltd.
LIFE—FIRE—[illegible]
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..	..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BEHRUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	81,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready & certain settlements, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms.
Investment Securities bought and sold.
SAVINGS BANK .. .. .. 5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS .. .. 3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS .. .. .. 6½ % P. A.
The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to
PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Managing Director.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
Our KHAKI and [illegible] SUIT, CABIN, ATTACHE, BRIEF DESPATCH BELTING and CIGAR [illegible] Alla, Belts, &c. are the craze of the day for their unrivalled finish and workmanship.
We alone supply Ladies' and Children's Shoe-Lasts
Proprietors:—[illegible] Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—[illegible]uddin Ebrahim Chowgali, Late Manager of Patka,
BOMBAY.

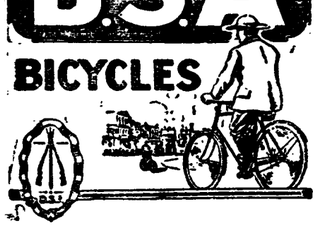
VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
TO LET
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.
ROOMS. Nos. 1—2,

COAL.
We are registering orders for STEAM, SLACK and dust and other coals from JHARIA and RANEEGUNJ fields.
Intending purchasers should apply at once to the undersigned immediately for rates.
Immediate supply can be arranged under public supply.
BALFOUR & Co.,
MINERAL DEPARTMENT,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS,
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.
Tele. Address
"DILATE"

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 9, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

B.S.A
BICYCLES



A SPLENDID MOUNT.

Think what it means to own a genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, the machine that ensures years of easy reliable cycling. For business or pleasure riding your B.S.A. will take you anywhere without worry and expense. You will enjoy all the benefits of the B.S.A. 60 years reputation for highest quality materials and workmanship if you insist on seeing the Three Guns trade mark on the bicycle you buy.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Sharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

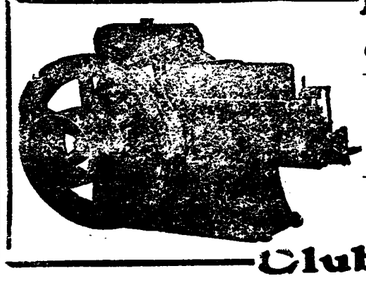
Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

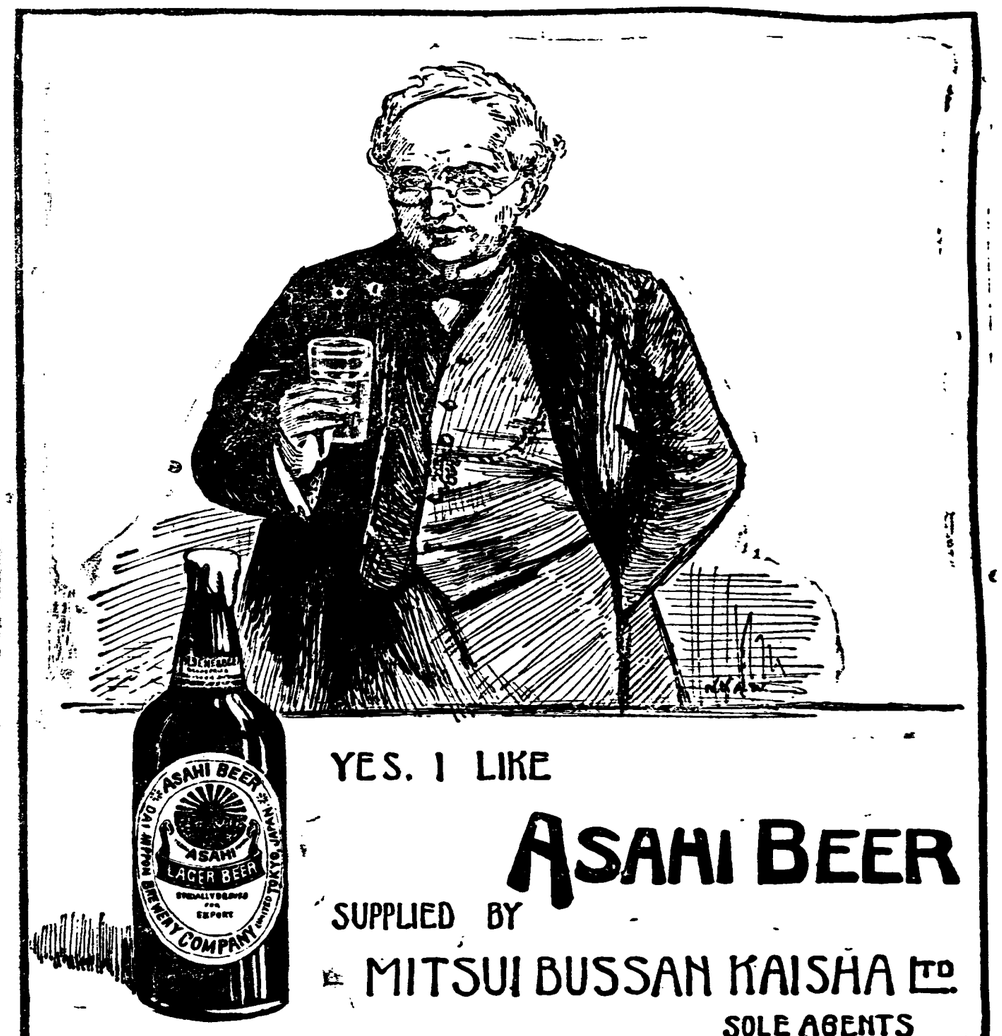
Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION. Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

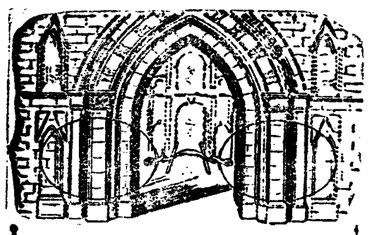
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.



Large Stock
of Tools, Pumps, Elec. Lighting Sets
MACHINERY
Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills, etc
50, Churchgate Street, Fort BOMBAY.
Clubwalla & Co.,



YES. I LIKE
ASAHI BEER
SUPPLIED BY
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.



The world is NOT dim!
Good glasses prove this

WHY be satisfied with surroundings that are vague and misty or shadowy? Things are not so, really! But they may seem so to you. In that case you need the help of carefully adapted glasses. Perfect optical service awaits you

AT
Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.
Head Office: 47, New Oxford St., LONDON.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS.
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

WEST END WATCHES
"RELIABILITY"
YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME
WEST END WATCH CO.
on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.
Write for our Catalogue sent post free.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER
THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

NIGHTS PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. heater Pills Rs. 5.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 2.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 2 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 50 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 8 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 2 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for Rs. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Rs. 2.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING CREAM:—Rs. 10 per 12.

DUBAL PHARMACY
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

KOKO HAIR
Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp. Feeds the Hair Follicles. Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.
CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE.
Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating to the Scalp.
Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning: you will be really astonished at the improvement after fourteen days' regular treatment.
KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS
Per Cleansing and Beautifying the Hair.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.
Price List Free.
Amirchand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants
LAHORE.

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Kalbadevi
GIRGAUM.

In out-of-the-way Places
Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.
Of all Stores & Bazaars, in 3 sizes.
Horlick's malted milk

Blame It on Your Nerves
Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and so prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. free.
Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
for Ladies.
PILLS
A Female Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a speedy Cure may be secured. These pills have been prescribed there, hence their name. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 2/6 from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every description. We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.
50 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.
CLUBWALLA & Co.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN on Saturday evening at the Civil vs. Military Match from Mr. Baker's Coat Rs. 400 in G. C. notes and papers. Will anybody who can throw any light on the matter, communicate with Mr. B. WRIGHT, Ford Service Depot, Worli. The coat was left behind when Mr. Baker was injured and carried off the field. Suitable Reward offered. 6128

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—ASSISTANT WANTED, chiefly retouching. BACKHOUSE and Co., Poona. 6156

WANTED—Gujerati UNDERGRADUATES. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, C. P. Tank, Girgaum. 6133

WANTED—Competent DAY BOOK CLERKS for a First Class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6098

DRAUGHTSMAN—Wanted for Engineering Firm in Bombay, experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Write giving particulars of experience, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1367, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6130

WANTED—Two experienced ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSORS. Pay according to qualifications apply personally, between 3 and 5 p.m. to "W" c/o. Bombay Commercial Museum, Girgaum, Bombay. 6114

WANTED for service in Coasting Steamers, II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only men of sober and steady habits and with good seagoing experiences need apply for terms to Messrs. K. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay. 5932

WANTED—A qualified LADY DR. as partner with Dr. Taherali, M.B.B.S. in a private dispensary established at Godhra, Panchmahals. Good prospects. See or write for partnership terms. 6132

WANTED—A Hindu GRADUATE as COMPANION for day and night at Ahmedabad. Initial salary Rs. 200 with future prospects. Personal interview required. Applican's should see CHIMANBHAI LALBHAI SHETH, Princess Street, Bhimji Ravji Buildings, 2nd floor, Bombay, on 13th November, 1920, ONLY between 12 and 5. 6150

WANTED—A competent MANAGER for an Indian Commercial Bank about to be incorporated. Must be a good organiser. Remuneration according to qualification and ability. All applications are to be treated as strictly confidential. Apply with full particulars to Box ..... Advt. Dept., "Civil and Military Gazette", Lahore. 6161

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately.—Complete FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY new or second hand. Apply to the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda. 5785

WANTED—PARSEE TENANTS to occupy rooms at a moderate rent in a convenient locality in a newly built house that will be ready by end of February. House fitted with lift, telephone, electric lights and fans if required. Apply sharp to Box No. 1346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6055

WANTED—Energetic, influential, pushing and reliable AGENTS and CANVASSERS, both local and travelling to sell shares all over India of some very paying most respectable and strong Sugar, Paper, Coal and other companies on pay and Commission. Excellent remuneration and permanency of job to sell outputs mayr assured to men really Competent and Capable of doing good and r stable business. Apply to Box No. 1363, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6153

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two fine FEMALE LION CUBS, aged six months. For terms apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY, Vankaner (Kathiawad). 6160

FOR SALE—Few secondhand SIZING MACHINES, Beaming and Winding Frames. For prices and particulars apply to MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & Co., 56, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 6103

FOR SALE—BURNT IRON COLUMNS Girdirs, Shaftings and other articles. Buyers can inspect and settle prices personally at the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, BHATINDA. 59.6

FOR SALE—Tata Publicity Corporation.—Rs. 100 shares. Rs. 40 paid-up. Jubbulpore Cement Co., Rs. 100 shares. Rs. 25 paid-up. What offers? How many shares required? Apply to Box No. 1365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6165

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL "4" Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities. Demonstrations by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

FOR SALE—One complete RICH MILL, working with Steam Power and equipped with full repairing work shop appliances on Jodhpore Bikanir Railway near the station in the Provinces of Sind, offers for whole and some parts only invited. Full particulars from the undersigned. G. T. JAVERI & BROTHERS, machinery Suppliers, Javari Lane, Hyderabad Sind. 6144

TO BE LET.

TO LET—SHOPS in Mangaldas Market. Apply to SECRETARY, The Bombay Cloth Market Co. Ltd. 50/52, Shaik Memon Street. 6106

TO BE LET A small ROOM in partnership for a small Indent office cheaply. Apply PRINCIPAL, New Bombay High School, Princess Street. 6151

AVAILABLE newly built Motor Garage, fitted with telephone, well suited as show rooms in Byculla on moderate terms. Apply sharp to Box No. 1345, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6054

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGLOW, surrounded by nice Compound with garden at Napean Sea Road, specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar, Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6009

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

WITH EFFECT from 10th November, 1920, and until further notice, the Colaba Dehra Dun through carriage will cease run on the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Colaba.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 1st November 1920. 6023

NOTICE,

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., will be OPENED and Shares will be accepted for transfer from MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

11, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 5998

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE register your cars before the 10th instant for the monthly Auction Sale on 14th November at 5 p.m. at MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED,
5931 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5950

INDIA TIMBER, MINES AND PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 55-58, Ezra Street, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statutory Report of the Directors, and of transacting such business as Indian Companies Act 1913 should or may be transacted thereat.

By order of the Board,
KELVIN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

55-58, Ezar Street,
Calcutta, 30th October, 1920. 6125

NOTICE,

COUNCIL OF STATE VOTING PAPERS.

BEFORE voting for any candidates, the voter has, as stated in the published regulations, to sign the counterfoil side of his voting paper before a gazetted Revenue or Judicial Officer. Mamlatdars, Sub-Judges Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Collectors, Assistant and Additional Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, Judges and Presidency Magistrates are such Gazetted Officers.

2. The Government of India have been asked to allow also Justices of the Peace and all Magistrates. Voters may postpone voting if they so wish for a few days till orders are published.

J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay.
Electoral Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1920. 6045

NOTICE.

THE following subordinates are required, experienced in Railway Construction Works. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 15-11-1920. Employment is temporary and subject to termination on a month's notice from either side:—

(1) One Supervisor on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month and usual horse and house allowances.
(2) Three Overseers on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 per month and usual horse and house allowances.
(3) One Draftsman on Rs. 100 per month capable to make out estimates and completion drawings for finished works.

None need apply unless they had considerable experience in Railway Construction Works and unless prepared to stay at least for six months.

R. PESTONJI,
for Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar, 30th October, 1920. 5939

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—A trained practical TANNER for six months. He must know the latest methods of flaying, curing both wet and dry, and bark tanning of hides and must have no scrupples of mixing with the Chamars and demonstrating to them all the processes in their villages. Pay up to Rs. 150 p. m. according to qualifications, with travelling and halting allowances according to State rules. Apply with copies of testimonials of training and practical experience to the undersigned on or before 30th November, 1920.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI
Director of Commerce and Industry, Baroda State.

Department of Commerce and Industry,
Baroda State
Baroda, dated October, 1920. 5969

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS.

WANTED TENDERS for preparing badges of the President, Chairman Reception Committee members, delegates, etc., of the ensuing Congress at Nagpur. The tenderers should submit their tenders on or before the 15th November, 1920. The tenderers should send the samples and the rates.

Samples of the badges and particulars can be had in the Congress Office Badges R. C. members 2000, Badges for Delegates 10000. All materials should be purely Swadeshi.

Reception Committee Office,
Dhantoli Nagpur.

B. S. MOONJE,
General Secretary.
6143

FOR SALE.

ONE FIRST CLASS COLIERY Near Railway Siding, working with full machinery in Jharia Field, Bengal. Owner retiring. Purchaser will be greatly profited. Write immediately to Messrs. G. G. SANJANWALA & CO., Chandawadi, Opp. Madhavbag, Near C. P. Tank, Bombay No. 4. 6139

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID—One SHARE CERTIFICATE with relative Transfer Deed of fifty Northbrook Jute Shares, Nos. 6401 to 6450, standing in my name.

Finder will be rewarded if he will kindly send same to me at the below mentioned address.

BYRAMJI BURJORJI REPORTER,
Station Road, Thana.
6134

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

WANTED—Smart, intelligent young men as "A" class Inspectors. Salary Rs. 65 to Rs. 80 plus 25 per cent allowance; other conditions of service can be had on enquiry at the office. Apply personally to the TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

Bombay, 8th Nov., 1920.

H. QUEEN,
Traffic Superintendent.
6139

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to our notice that S. N. ROW Proprietor of Carnatic Cotton, Co., of Madras and 18, Parsee Church Street, Calcutta is trying to dispose of or mortgage shares of Ganges Rice Mills, Ltd illegally contrary to the understanding with us that they shall not be disposed of or mortgaged till value of the shares are paid and the hundies given in our favour redeemed. The Public is hereby warned against dealing in shares of the said Company bearing the mane Carnatic Cotton Co.; in shares scrips. Due notice has been give to the Company requseting them to refuse registration of the shares, certificate Nos. 214 to 238, 255 to 263, 241 to 254.

B. RAI & Co.
6146

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS of the company, who have not paid the ampunts (allotment money and or first call) due by them to the company are now finally requested to pay up the same at the registered office of the company on or before the 15th November 1920, even if they have not received any notice on account of postal irregularities, though they were duly posted to them. If the amount is not received within the date above-stated, the Directors will proceed to forfeit the shares.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be OPENED from the 9th instant.

By order of the Board,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 6th November, 1920.
187-93, Samual Street, 6118

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First (Adjourned) ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ending 30th June 1920.
2. To confirm the appointments, as Directors, of:—
   Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt.
   Mr. S. R. Bomanji
   Mr. C. E. Randle
   Mr. C. A. Latif
3. To elect Directors in place of the retiring Directors Sir D. E. Wacha and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 8th November, 1920. 6141

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "SAIGON MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for short delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH DIBIDEND as sanctioned by the General Meeting held on the 25th October, 1920, will be paid on and after the 15th November, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 25th October, 1920.

Owing to the Postal strike Dividend Warrants will not be posted to shareholders in Bombay, who are requested to take delivery of the same from the Company's Office on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
6142

WANTED.

WANTED for the office of the Financial Department of the Bombay Secretariat, a GRADUATE, who has experience of office work. Pay according to qualifications, but will not be less than Rs. 175 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Financial Department, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay. 6147

NOTICE.

FOLLOWING is the list of candidates nominated for the Bombay City Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council. The symbol alloted to each candidate is shown against his name.

NON-MAHOMEDAN SOUTH.
A. C. & D. WARDS.

Serial No.	Name of candidate	Symbol.
1.	Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar	Tiger.
2.	Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia	Horse
3.	Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji	Sword.
4.	Mr. Naoroji Manekji Dumasia	Flag.
5.	Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya	Cart.
6.	Dr. Cajeton Fernandes	Hand.
7.	Mr. H. P. Mody	Elephant.
8.	Mr. Accacio Cabriel Viegas	Scales.

NON-MAHOMEDAN NORTH.
B. E. F. & G. WARDS.

1.	Dr. Shiavax Sorabji Batliwala	Tiger
2.	Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole	Horse.
3.	Mr. Rajaram Keshav Vaidya	Sword.
4.	Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve	Flag.
5.	Mr. Peter Rodrigues	Cart.
6.	Mr. Harischandra Larman Kowly	Hand.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer & Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 6th Nov. 1920. 6145

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.

Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadvanj, Gujrat (India).
6461

NOTICE.

MR. R. G. PRADHAN, who was validly nominated on the 13th October, 1920, as a candidate for the Nasik District Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, has withdrawn his candidature by a written and signed communication dated the 1st November, 1920, and delivered to the Returning Officer on the same date.

This publication is made in accordance with the provisions of Regulation Part II 3 (2) of the Bombay Electoral Regulations.

C. H. BRISTOW,
Ag. Collector and Returning Officer, Nasik.
Dated 1st November, 1920. 6060

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Courts in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 250-4-120 per mensem with prospect of promotion upto Rs. 250 per mensem. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages, is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the Intermediate Arts examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma not later than 2nd of January 1921.

R. G. McDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court, Lower Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 8th Nov. 1920. 6122

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Company will be held on the 12th of November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co. to transact the business now pending and to consider any new proposal that might come before the meeting.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Standard Oil Mills Company Limited.
6139

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

ANNAS PER MILE.)

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE RING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1340 of 1920.

DULLICHAND RAMCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, in the name, style and firm of Ramchand Dullichand ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Nandumal Moharsing, (2) Brijlal Nandumal, (3) Rameshwar Nandumal, (4) Gurdayal Nandumal and (5) Harduwari Nandumal, all of Delhi, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Moharsing Brijlal at Delhi ... Defendants.

To
Nandumal Moharsing,
Brijlal Nandumal,
Rameshwar Nandumal,
Gurdayal Nandumal, and
Harduwari Nandumal,
The Defendants above-named.

Sirs,

PLEASE take notice that the above suit is postponed to the 23rd day of November, 1920, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fawcett on the 19th October, 1920.

The suit will be heard on the said 23rd day of November, 1920.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1920.

(Sd.) TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
6158

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHATUBAI, widow of Haji Tyab Haji Hassam and daughter of Noor Mahomed Jiva, late of Porebunder Halai Memon Inhabitant, deceased, a widow and landlady who at the time of her death resided at Porebunder, outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court.

ABDULLA HAJI TYAB, of Porebunder Halai Memon inhabitant a Merchant, temporarily residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Leters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) H. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of October, 1920.

Messrs. KHANDVALA & Co.
6152 Petitioner's Attorneys

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
80, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 6402.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 CASES COP YARNS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of November 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, near Hanuman's Temple, Tambe Kasta, Paydhoony, by order of the office concern'd and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. N. Ebhata and Co. of Hammum Street, Fort, the undermentioned 17 cases of English Cop Yarns.

T C F cases 2736/35 equals 10 cases 50s. Egyptian Twist Cops per s.s. Clan Matheson

T C F cases 2367/69 equals 3 cases 40s. American Twist Cops per s.s. Mesopotamia.

T C F cases 2370/71 equals 2 cases 60s. American Twist Cops per s.s. Olympia.

F C F cases 2420/21 equals 2 cases 60s. American Pin Cops per s.s. Olympia.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and Delivery within three days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th Nov. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq. and Marshal Inglesias, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with the mill house and other buildings and edifices standing thereon, and the towers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 94, 101 and 108, 121, 178 and 184, New Nos. B and C, and D/14230, 14234, 14243 and 14281, and H/14233, 14350 and 14381, New Survey Nos. 1E/2383, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Cart formerly known as Bhow Rassool's Cart and forming part of the garden land formerly known as Vishhukhandas Atmaram's Cart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vishhukhandas Atmaram's Cart.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by fresh water admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14253, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. 1I/2383, and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Cart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Hajee Jakeria and which said pieces of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 1,475 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. G/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. 1F/2383 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Cart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th November 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS)
BOMBAY.

THE AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Bai Jainabai Muzabhai and Bai Sakinabai Ahmedbhai Datoobhai, daughters and administratixes of late Mr. Mahomedbhai Rahimtulla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 27th November, 1920, on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Ahmedmiyan Hussainmiyan, and the person or persons interested in the equity of Redemption of the said property by virtue of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under Indenture of Mortgage, dated 16th March, 1916, and expressed to be made between the said Ahmedmiyan, Hussainmiyan of the one part and the said Mahomedbhai Rahimtulla of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several pieces of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure near and in front of the East and West of the Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 5,600 square yards in the aggregate and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax grants under Old Nos. 195 and 255, New Nos. 1560 and 1515, Old Survey Nos. 2-1/887 and 2/889 and New Survey Nos. 2075, 2076, 2082, 2083 and 2075, 2079 and 2083 and, is bounded on East and West by the Nagdevi Street and Batcher Street, on the South by corner of Janjikar Street and the said two several pieces of ground are let out to the several Pensioners tenants for building houses on the said grounds, the annual rental whereof in the aggregate is Rs. 300.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th November, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The 5 Reel photoplay

"The Gray Wolf's Ghost."

A dramatization of Bret Harte's story "Maruja."

A romantic play of the great Southwest wherein a young man plays a lone hand against a father who has been treacherous to his own kind and a people whose suspicions almost places him on the gallows.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

"Good Night Ladies."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45.

WELCOME RETURN VISIT OF

Dr. Richard Rowe

and ompany

In the most Laughable and entertaining show ever seen.

SPECIAL HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME

KEILDERSON

Ventriloquist and Impersonator.

MYSTIC MORA

In her bewildering and unique seance SOMNASTIC DREAMS & VISIONS

Mora blind-folded will read and answer any question written by anyone and retained in their hands throughout the evening.

The Modern Delilah

Mora while in a cataliptic sensation 20 times her own weight

How Gamblers Win

The secrets of cheating at cards completely revealed

POPULAR PRICES,

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Special Holidays Matinee at 4-30 p.m.

BEST TWO-REELER COMEDY IN MANY MOONS

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

'THE ADVENTURER'

AND

MARY MILES MINTER

IN

"The Gentle Intruder"

PATH GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL.

THE GREAT EVENT!

Lovers of Serial Photo Novels will rejoice to learn that

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS

are at last able to secure for their Patrons at the GLOBE.

A MILLION-DOLLAR SERIAL

The Most Wonderful and Extraordinary Serial Film, that has hitherto been offered to Bombay Cinema-goers.

'SCREAMING SHADOW'

(40,000 feet)

Starring the Internationally famous couple

BEN WILSON

The Strong Man of Adamantine Nerves and

NEVA GERBER

The Charming and Daring Pet of the Millions.

LOOK OUT FOR THE OPENING DATE.

This Soul-stirring Wonder-Serial will be screened very shortly at the

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.

Hydrometers

Of all kinds for heavy and light liquids, Best Indian German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

MANILAL MANSION.

Cumballa Road, Bombay. 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Daily at 3, 5, 7, & 9. 0 p.m.

SPECIAL HOLIDAYS MATINEE AT 3 & 5 P.M.

MADAN THEATRES, LD., HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE OBTAINED AN ENTIRELY NEW COPY OF THE MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION:

"QUO VADIS"

This remarkable film cost £30,000 to produce, 5000 ARTISTS, 500 HORSES, 50 LIONS requisitioned to make up the caste. Produced by the CINES Co. of Rome. 8 Reels!! 2 Hours' Programme!!!

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

PRESENTS

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTO

IN

THE BEGGAR PRINCE

An Unusual Story of a Fisherman who became a Prince and a Prince who became a Beggar.

A Twentieth century romance with all the charm of the old Arabian Nights.

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST

TROTTING THRU TURKEY

A POLLARD COMIC

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matinees on Bank Holidays Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.

POPULAR PRICE

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOED.

To-night & This Week!!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers,

present their select Diwali Film.

A Dazzling Picture of the Fairy World!

"THE SEVEN SWANS"

At the Globe Theatre, Marguerite Clark will appear as the Princess Tweedledee in a picture called "The Seven Swans." She will show our girls how to knit garments which will transform these Swans into handsome young men.

Sepecially Booked for the Diwali Week!

"THE SEVE SWANS"

Four Shows To-night—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

ONE BICYCLE AS A I

Please note—During this Divali Week Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have decided to give in prize one brand new Bicycle to all their Patrons who come to see this Picture at the Globe from to-day upto Friday next (12th November)—both days inclusive. The Patrons will kindly retain the counterpart of their Admission Tickets, which will be duly numbered. The Great Prize will be drawn on Friday 12th November in the 7 p.m. Show. The Management will go on carefuly collecting the Prize Tickets during all the seven days, and our Patrons are assured that the drawing will be perfectly bona-fide one. All the classes of the Globe, except the Two-Anna Class will be entitled to the Prize. The result of the drawing will be declared on Saturday, the 13th November in all the newspapers.

The Bicycle will be seen in the Globe Compound from To-day.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

Fillis' Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road, at Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge.

FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS

TO-DAY 2 BIG SHOWS TO-DAY

Grand change of Programme

Matinee 5 p.m. Night show 9-30 p.m.

THE GREAT CLIQUETT TROUPE.

In their most Cliver and Daring Ariel Act ever Witness

HAJI ALI.

The wonderful Egyptian Marvel, will Swallow live frogs in this Programme.

COL. FILLIS'

Will introduce some of his Clever Trick Ponies.

Mons. Rougal and his wonderful Performing Bears.

NEW HORSE ACTS! NEW ANIMAL ACTS!!

EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m.

MATINEES SATURDAY and SUNDAYS at 5 p.m.

Grand matinees will take place TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Nov. 9-10-11.

Children half price to Matinees only.

Popular prices and Booking at Rose and Co., Fort.

Booked seats should be occupied as early as possible as they cannot in kept open after 5-30 and 10 p. m. respectively.

SPECIALLY DURING THIS FESTIVE DIVALI WEEK!

M/s. K. D. an B OTHERS WILL PRESENT

The Photoplay With An Amazing Soul

"The Miracle Man"

(8 Reels—8000 feet.)

Starring the beauty Queen of the Movies BETTY COMPSON, and TOM MEIGHAM (the butler in the "Male and Female" Film.)

If you don't believe in Miracles,

Come! Here's a

Drama Divine—A Story Sublime!

"THE MIRACLE MAN"

A Divali Super-Production galore!

YOU come out of the Underworld! The Patriarch is a REAL Mahatma! Cripples, given up hopelessly by Science beget new Forms, new Strength new Life!

Souls steeped in Sin, Vice and Evil rise at his bidding reformed in Body and Mind, avowed to the Path of Righteousness!

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Bombay's popular picture rendezvons

The Cinema Majestic

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM

presents

the most magnificent picture of

the year,

A Prince of Bharat

A great Super-Nordisk production

a picture beautiful presenting European fairies in INDIAN DRESS in AN INDIAN DRAMA

A picture far the people of India and those beyond seas.

Four Shows daily at;

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Extra Shows at 3-30 on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 8.

Our market will be kept closed on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, owing to Dewali holidays.

Our market was firm for ready cotton on Saturday last and about 5000 B/s are purchased by local spinners and exporters. For new crop November delivery there is some inquiry from shippers but business is very limited.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Nov. 8th 1920

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Davis	Rs. 18	1 1 6
Sassoon	Rs. 10½	0 15 9
Dalhousie	Rs. 13½	1 0 9
Shanghai	Rs. 9½	0 14 0
Hankow	Rs. 45/1	2 8 6
Do.	Rs. 42/2	2 7 6
Do.	Rs. 20	1 5 6

METAL.

Closing rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations

Nov. 8th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	8/4	53 0 0
Do.	17	48 0 0
Do.	12	35 0 0
Do.	18	53 0 0
Do.	12	44 0 0
Do.	2	54 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		53 0 0
Japanese Copper Sheets		55 0 0
Copper Bars		53 0 0
Brass Bars		50 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, Nov. 8th 1920. 0 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms	Bank Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 2-10	6 8 0	8 15 0
" Do. Jubbulpore 2-28	7 4 0	8 14 0
" Karachi Sharbati	6 8 0	8 15 0
Rajpootana, Brown Club	14 4 0	14 12 0
" Do. Jubbulpore	14 4 0	14 12 0
" Yellow Chubbutti	13 14 0	16 8 0
Mixed, Brown Club	17 6 0	17 14 0
" Do. Do.	10 8 0	11 0 0
Delhi, White 2-10	89 0 0	16 4 0
" Delhi Local	82 0 0	17 0 0
" Delhi 2-28	78 0 0	16 0 0
" Do. Do.	72 0 0	15 0 0
Peppercorn, White	16 8 0	16 8 0
Brewers Grain	12 0 0	17 0 0
Rapeseed	8 2 0	8 4 0
Barley	4 0 0	—
Jowarseed	50 0 0	16 2 0
Cottonseeds	6 6 0	—

Forward.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	8 11 3
Linseed May	14 3 0

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal		230	220	195
M.G. Sind-Punjab		240	220	195
M.G. Oomra No. 3		240	215	
Central P. No. 1		360	315	
Do. No. 2		330	275	
Southern No.		440	275	400

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th Nov. 1920.

		Bales/Cwts
Cotton		4,359 Bales
Wheat		3,709 Cwts
Linseed		324 "
Rape Seed		183 "
Tingelly Seed		1,579 "
Poppy Seed		Nil
Groundnuts		15 "
Castor Seed		2 "
Jute		25,582 "
Cottonseed		640 "
Jowarseed		1,414 "
Gram		281 "
Pease		2,450 "
Moong		Nil "
Wheat		166 "
Sundries		1,521 "
Coal		2,652 Tons

CALCUTTA MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

In the share market there was a better feeling in market for jute mill shares to-day and prices ruled steadier without a large volume of business passing. Coal shares were in good demand and a fairly large business was put through in best securities. The miscellaneous section was dull with only a small turnover reported. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 14-10, Bengal 920, Bokaro and Ramgurh 25-4, Burrakur 55-12, Churulia 11-4, Central Kurkend 35, Equitable 44, Ghusick 26-4, Tainty Central 20-12, Kasta Jharia 103, Lakurka 56-8, Neetooria 12-8, New Beerbhoom 44-12, North Damuda 10-8, Pench River 12-12, Raneegunge 69-8, Searsole 10-8, Susikdih 13-8, Suraland 11-12.

Jute:—Alliance 804, Belvedere 610, Century 9, Dalhousie 760, 8, 1., Howrah 62-12, Kamarhetty 1080, Kankinarrah 606, Lawrence 980, Lansdowne 529, Nuddea 79 Northbrook 100, Reliance 64, Standard 840.

Miscellaneous—Assam Saw Mills 10-8, British India Corporation 10-8, Burmah Finance and Mining 9-8, Champaran Sugar 41-12, Dunbar Cotton 570, Hyrne Pipe 14-8, Kesoram Cotton 10-10, Muir Mills 980, New Dispensa 11-8, Somasthipore Sugar 99, Scindia Steam Navigation 5-10, Discount (public sales), Tata Iron and Steel Bank 10 prem.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Exchange: Bank Telegraphic Transfer one cent was quoted at Rs. 51 to 51-8 and small lots at 51-8 to 50. War Bonds (short loans) at 99 to 99-8, 1925 at 96-8 to 97 and 1928 at 97 to 97-8 per cent.

Bahamas: Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling and eight one-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling and eight one-fourth pence.

Managing committee of Anglo-Arabic High School have unanimously rejected Non-co-operation. The school wil reopen to-morrow for usual work.

Raja of Mahmudabad, Raja Motichand, and Nawab Abdul Majid have been elected members of Council of State.

INTIMATION TO ALL INTERESTED.

True copy of local Rate Advice No. 49 of 20 October 1920.

GENERAL.

Para 2.

Concession for All-India Scientific, Sanitary and Indigenous Drugs and Infant Welfare Exhibtion:—The concession appearing in para 70, page 45 of Goods Tariff, Part IA. No. 3, will be granted over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system for bona fi exhibits sent by goods trains to the abo Exhibition to eld at Delhtion December 19 **No concession will be allowed to excepted articles.**

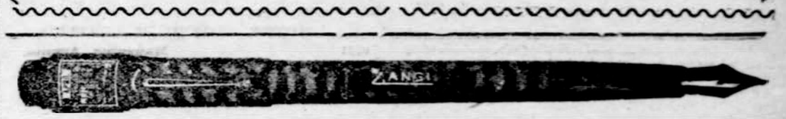
The concession will remain in force om the 15th November to 31st December 1920.

(Sd) E. T. ROBINSON,

Ag. General Traffic Manager,

B. and C. I. Railway.

For further information, please apply to Mr. R. K. Kapoor, Proprietor, The Mutual Tradi and A Co., Delhi, and Authorised Member of the ion Committee or to the Secretary.



ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Grip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4

Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.

You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen for large lines, gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady supply and easy writing. Never leaks. Order to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.

FACTORY SALES COMPANY. (15) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

AWARDED

GOLD MEDALS.

A cup of rare's choice
The cup of delight
A boon to toiled heart
To refresh and rejoice
IS
CUP OF

PEARSE'S COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE

OURS
ROASTED BY GAS
AND GROUND BY ELECTRICITY.

To be had of
All respectable Dealers
AND AT

PEARSE & Co. ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 8.

S S Ismaila, Ellis, Calcutta.
S S Grelstone, Owen, Calcutta.
S S Camilla, Jones, Rangoon.
S S Room, Prescott, Aden
S S Chinkoa, D'Cruz, Rangoon.
S S Chakla, Terry, Busreh.
S S Frankdale, Pretehett, Glasgow.
S S Alesia, Stephen, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday

S S Nomayun, Hannah, Calcutta
S S Golconda, Lane, Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Merkara for London
Steamer Warala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mansong for Calcutta.

IMPORTS

Nov 6.

S S Risaldar from Calcutta, Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co—3554 bags rice; 10 chests tea; 150 cases tea; 2006 bales cotton; 300 barrels cocoanuts oil; 65 bundles dry cocoanuts; 340 bags pepper; 30 bales jute twists; 2 cases perfumery; 60 robbins copra.

S S Bankara from Busara, Agents:—B I S N Co Ltd, Agents:—B I S N Co Ltd—1401 baskets wet dates; 127 bags dry dates; 5 cases gum; 2 bales piecegoods.

S S Akabar from Mauritius, Agents: The Bombay & Persia S N Co. Ltd.—8116 bags sugar; 50 jars vinegar; 1 case cotton thread.

S S Camillo from Rangoon, Agents:—Shaw Wallace—1896085 galls kerosene oil; 487 casks lubricating oil.

EXPORTS.

November 8.

S S Kashmir for London—100 cwt cassein flour C Jivanlal & Co., 225 cwt khissmiss C Jivanlal and Co., 6 cwt fishmaws Hajibhoy Chocksee; 158 cwt khissmiss Loyon, Lord and Co.

S S Hamburg—55 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool—100 bales cotton Latham Aber Crombee and Co.; 860 cwt linseed oil cake 810 cwt groundnut oil cake S B Torney.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Middlesbrough—500 tons manganese ore Messrs. King King and Co.

S S Meikhera for Middlesbrough—1,000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Merkara for Middlesbrough—1000 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co.

S S City of Marseilles for New York—5002 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co., 760 cwt crushed P Mathuradas and Co; 12 bales woolen carpet King King and Co; 5 bales cotton carpet King King and Co.

S S Yetorfu Maru for Osaka—273 bales cotton N M Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Yetorfu Maru for Kobe—1500 bales cotton Toyo Menkaw Kaisha, 400 bales cotton N M Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Yetorfu Maru for Shanghai—250 bales cotton Ynsa Cotton Trading, 62 bales cotton E K Palia and Co.

S S Yetorfu Maru for Hongkong—4 cwt ivory M H E Ellcies.

S S Dunera for Shanghai—18 bundles fox skins R S Lormain and Co. 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co. 150 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The Western disturbance is not affecting North-west India. Rainfall has been local in South-east Madras, and at a few stations in Central Burma and Orissa.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo one inch and Negapatam one and half.

Forecast:—Extension in South Madras.

A Calcutta, message of November 6, says.—The Japanese steamer "Sodagara Maru" which went aground at Fulta Point last week is still stranded there. The carog was removed to lighten the ship, and a tug boat rendered her assistance in vain.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the southeast of the division the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Multan and Ambala; night temperature is above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and in slight excess at Karachi. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad, but below it at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Dwarka and Veraval. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is above normal in Gujarat, but below it in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual except at Hoshangabad where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal; night temperature is in slight excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and except at Belgaum the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is slightly above normal at Ahmednagar and Sholapur and below it at Poona.

General Remarks.—Mangalore is the only station which reports 1.28 in. of rain this morning. Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula and are generally clear over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th November 1920.

Rainfall has extended in south Madras. It has been nearly general in Malabar and local in south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in south Burma and Orissa.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Pamban one inch.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Divali Kalichaudas: Banks closed.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan (via Negapatam) closes at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.

Divali: Hindu New Year's Eve: Banks closed. (All Bombay Post offices working as on Sundays.).

THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

Divali: Hindu New Year: Samvat 1977.

FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

Public Meeting, under the auspices of Y. H.-M. Unity Association, Mustan Shah Tank, at 5 p.m.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURE.

Following candidates who were validly nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency, Panch Mahals, have withdrawn their candidature (Bombay Electoral Regulations, Part III 3 (2). 1. Sardar Bamanji Ardeshir Dalal. 2. Mr. Rammohanrai Jasvantrai Desai, 3. Mr. Bhaurai Ranchhodrai Desai.

HINDU MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

On Friday next 5 Nov. 12th a public meeting will be held at Mustan Shah Tank at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Young Hindu-Muslim Association in support of Hindu-Muslim Unity as a step towards the achievement of complete Self-Government for India and the preservation of the Khilafat. Abu Zia Mohamed Husain Qamar is the organiser.

LECTURES AT BANDRA

Under the auspicies of the Young Nationalists League, Bandra, Bombay, the second series of lectures on Non-Cooperation will be delivered to-day at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at Bandra, at Ghod Bunder, Hill Road junction.

Messrs. Muazam Ali, Jamnadas Mehta, Khatri, Dr. Velkar and Dr. Dhurandhar will be amongst the speakers.

All are requested to attend.

NON-COOPERATION AT BANDRA

Under the auspices of the Young Nationalists' League, a mass meeting of the citizens of Bandra was held last night at 8-30 p.m. About 5,000 people attended. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor "Sandesh", was voted to the chair. After some verses were recited from the "Koran", Messrs. Aktyar Ali, S. V. Lalit, Abdul Masjid, R. S. Noubkar, and Abdul Gani spoke at length. The audience decided not to vote and to withdraw students from Government or aided institutions. The meeting came to a close with great enthusiasm at 11-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VAIDYAS SABHA

The Bombay Vaidyas Sabha (or the Bombay Physicians' Association) is an institution wherein able physicians lecture on subjects pertaining to the physicians as well as to the general public welfare. It has now opened a charitable dispensary where the physicians prescribe medicines after a careful diagnosis of diseases made according to the Shastras. It has also attached to it a library. The fee for the membership of the Sabha is Rs. 3 which includes the fee of the library.

PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.

The Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the above School took place on Wednesday and Thursday last. The buildings of the three schools at Fort, Grant Road and Chundanwari were decorated with flages and festoons. On the first day boys went through a programme of kindergarten and other music. Sweets, chocolates and bonbons were then given to the boys. In the evening there was a Variety Performance of magical and gymnastic feats. Sports were held for two days on the Gowalia Tank play ground. All the events were well contested. At the end prizes wert given to successful students at the Matriculation and other examinations and also for efficiency in Sports, Cricket, etc. A band was in attendance.

COL. FILLIS CIRCUS',

Col. Fillis has sustained a severe loss by the death of his favourite High-School horse "Sultan". Upwards of 4 years had been spent by the Colonel to bring this famous horse to the state of efficiency to which it had attained. It was expected that "Sultan" would be able to appear in the present programme mounted by Madame Fillis. Colonel Fillis states that he will never be able to replace this wonderful horse for £10,000. The Colonel is at present engaged in training another horse which was purchased during their last visit to Bombay and hopes to present him to the Bombay public before the circus closes its season in Bombay. Great sympathy is felt at Col. Fillis' loss.

FIRST DAPOLI CONFERENCE

A public meeting of the leading inhabitants of Kelshi was held on Sunday to consider the advisibility and necessity of holding the First Dapoli Taluka Conference. After a long discussion it was resolved to hold the first conference on 11th and 12th December at Kelshi. A reception committee of nearly hundred members was formed and Mr. K. B. Joshi has been unanimously elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Messrs. V. C. Vartak, D. G. Joshi and H. G. Limaye have been appointed as Local Secretaries and Messrs N. R. Gadre and C. F. Ghaisas are named as Bombay Secretaries. A fee of Rs. 3 has been fixed for a member of Reception Committee and Re. 1 for a deligate. As. 12 will be charged for lodging and fooding per day per head. A donation of Rs. 51 from the Chairman was announced in the Meeting to commence the work.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 975 during the week that ended on November 6 was 14 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 51.79. The figures for the 45th week of 1919 were mortality 947 and death-rate 50.2. those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) were mortality 645 and death-rate 34.24.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 30 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 378 against 30 and 420—respectively in the preceding week. Three notification of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 245 were among infants under one year of age. Thirty-three deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who, at the time of their death, had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera, smallpox and Plague were absent during the week. The number of live-births registered during the week was 439 against 432 in the corresponding week of 1919 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-19).

Sunday's mortality: The total number of deaths on Sunday, in Bombay, was 137 as against 127 in the corresponding day last year and 130 in 1918.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution disapproving the change proposed to be made in the creed of the Congress and has appointed a committee to frame detailed observations on the draft of its revised constitution.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

B. A. PASS AND FIRST LLB. RESULTS.

The results of the B.A., and First LL.B., Examinations held in October last, were declared yesterday the following are the numbers of the successful candidates:—

B. A.

Nos. 1 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 13 15 16 18 20 21
26 27 29 30 33 34 35 37 38 40 42 46 48 51
52 53 54 56 58 60 63 65 66 68 69 72 73 74
75 76 80 83 85 88 89 90 91 97 101 102 104
108 109 112 113 117 118 126 129 130 131
132 135 138 142 144 145 147 153 156 159
161 162 163 166 167 171 172 176 180 182
184 189 190 193 196 197 201 204
206 207 208 216 220 221 222 223 225 228
230 232 233 234 236 237 241 247 250 255
260 262 264 265 266 267 268 272 274 275
276 277 278 279 281 282 283 286 289 290
294 295 297 298 299 300 302 303 304 305
306 310 312 314 315 318 319 320 323 325
326 328 329 333 334 337 338 339 342 343
344 345 348 349 356 358 364 365 366 368
369 372 375 377 378 379 381 395 396 397
398 399 401 404 406 407.

FIRST L L B. EXAMINATION.

DIVISION I (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

Nos. 116 and 70.

DIVISION II.

Nos. 1 4 6 13 15 16 18 21 22 23 24 25
29 31 32 33 38 39 40 45 47 48 49 50 52 55 56
57 60 62 64 66 68 71 72 74 75 76 77 82 90 91
96 97 98 99 103 105 107 108 117 118 119
121 122 123 124 125 127 130 131 134 137
140 144 147 148 151 156 158 159 161 164
169 170 173 176 179 180 189 192 196 197
200 201 202 206 209 210 211 213 214 217
219 222 230 234 241 250 254 256 259 261
263 265 267 270 271 280 284 285 290 294 295
302 303 311 313 314 315 325 326 327 334
339 342 346 347 348 352 353 354 357 359
360 365 369.

PROPOSED ALL INDIA LAW CONFERENCE.

Mr. H. S. Gour, Esqr., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D. Barrister-at-Law. Nagpur has Communicated the following letter to us:—

NAGPUR, Nov. 1.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of an All-India Law Conference which will be held in Nagpur during the Congress week. The subject of Law vitally affects not only members of the legal profession but also the public at large; while its reform is in many respects a crying want upon which the united voice of an All-India Conference should go far to create a healthy public opinion and influence the Government and the course of the Legislature.

The folowing subjects may be mentioned amongst those justifying the holding of such a conference:—

(1) The creation of a tribunal of ultimate appeal in India. (2) The reform of the High Courts. (3) The formation of a Council of legal education for India. (4) The formation of an Indian Law Association. (5) The settlement of rules of professional etiquette. (6) The codification of Hindu and Mahomedan laws. (7) A standing law committee to secure uniformity in the occasions of the various Courts and to draw the attention of Government to the defects in existing Acts and their improvement generally. (8) Training and classification of legal practitioner in the country. (9) Maintenance of a Law Journal for the discussion of all legal questions of general importance or affecting the profession.

I have discussed the matter with Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri who has promised his whole hearted support. If leaders in other parts of India equally think with us that a Law Conference should be convoked I shall lose no time convening its first meeting here. A single day should suffice.

All replies should reach me on or before the 15th November when they will be considered and summarized for communiciation to members of the legal profession and if there is found a body of public opinion favouring a conference I will arrange for its inaugural meeting here during the Congress week as previously stated.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

In the share market jute shares ruled steady with a fair amount of business passing. Coal shares were quieter and maintained the same level of price with only a small business put through. In the miscellaneous section there was an inquiry for British India Corporation, but the volume of business reported was small. Following closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 925, Bokaro and Ramgurh 25-12, Burrakur 55-8, Equitable (pref) 81 s.l., Ghusick 26, North Demuda 10-10, Patmohna 13-4, Pench River 14.

Jute:—Anglo-India 455, Belvedere 640, Clive 360 s.l., Craig 10-12, Dalhousie 757 s.l., Fort Gloster 1,375, Fort William 495, Howrah 54-8 x.d., Hoogly (pref) 13, Kamarhatty 1,071, and 1,090-8 s.l., Kanknarrah 804, Kinnison 1,650, Lansdowne 531 and 533 s.l., New Central 980, Nuddia 77, Northbrook 102-8, Reliance 55 x.d., Standard 840, Waverly 14-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 10-8, British India Corporation 10-18, British India Tobacco 7, Burmah Finance and Mining 9-8, Clive Engineering 11-4, Dunbar Cotton 574, Indo Burmah Tin 5-8, Ivan Jones 14, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 84, Kesoram Cotton 18-14, Kumardhubi Engineering 28-12, Scindia Steam Navigation 6-8 discount.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 51-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 52. War bonds short loans at Rs. 98-8, 1925 at Rs. 97, and 1928, at Rs. 97-8. per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling seven and seven-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling eight pence.

The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has issued the following notice:—It has been decided to issue licenses for shipment during the quarter ending 31st December, 1920, of old hard table rice from Calcutta up to the maximum of 10,000 tons for all destinations except the following:—Persian Gulf, Bahrein Islands, Meskat, Dobat, Kekram coast Koweit and Basra.

The following patients have taken advantage of the Pandksoverba Charitable Zanana Hospital Dhoraj Kathiawar.

The total of patients being 2416 females; 2079 children; The daily average were 145. Indoor patients were 5 operation cases were 7. Labour cases were 2.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO.

11TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company was held on Monday at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr R. D. Tata.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 30th June, 1920, showed that the Company's total income during the year from the sale of electrical power and minor sources amounted to Rs. 32,56,384-12-2 and that deducting thereout the total expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 14,22,384-12-2 and Rs. 3,00,000 set aside for Depreciation, the balance arrived at was Rs. 15,34,000. Adding to this balance, the balance brought forward from last account, i.e., Rs. 2,09,596-5-2, the total disposable profits amounted to Rs. 17,43,596-5-2. Deducting out of the above sum, Rs. 8,27,539-2-0 paid by way of ad-interim dividend on Preference and Ordinary Share Capital at 7 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1919, the balance of the net profit available for distribution is Rs. 9,16,057-3-2.

The Directors recommend payment out of this sum of the final dividend for the year at 7 per cent. per annum less Income Tax, on "Preference" Shares and at 7 per cent. per annum on "Ordinary" Shares, old and new, on the amounts paid up per share. This would absorb a sum of Rs. 8,28,100-11-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 87,956-8-2, which would be carried to the next account.

Forty-four consumers were now taking power aggregating 50,000 B.H.P. for cotton mills and 2,500 H.P. to other consumers. Since February last all the cotton mills had reduced the number of working hours from 12 to 10. This proportionally decreased the consumption of power.

In accordance with the conditions laid down by the Trustees of the Debenture holders when permitting the above transfer to the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company after recouping one lakh of rupees spent by this Company on preliminary expenses, rupees fifty thousand have been paid over to Mr. Gibbs in consideration of his services in connection with the Scheme and the balance of rupees three and a half lakhs have been set aside for expenditure by the Tata Hydro-Company in extension and improvements of the Company's property subject to the mortgage as contemplated by Clause 31 (13) of the Debenture Trust Deed.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the Report remarked that the Company had fallen into its stride and was working smoothly, so there remained for him very little to say on the occasion.

Before touching on the other affairs of the Company, he must refer to the very sad loss that the Company had suffered by the death of Sir Shapurji Broacha who was a Director ever since the foundation of the Company. With his friend and colleagues Sir Sassoon David, he helped in bringing it into being with his influence and ability in the world of finance; he made it possible for such a Company to be floated by guaranteeing to it sufficient initial consumption and he up to the day of his death treated this Company with almost parental affection. His initiative and enterprise made it possible for this the first large Hydro-Electric Company of this Empire to be launched at a time when the use of electrical energy was not sufficiently appreciated and capital was shy and difficult to obtain.

The Joyner Dam at Shirawta which was unfortunately not complete during the year 1918 when the record minimum rainfall was experienced, gave a year of great anxiety owing to water shortage. That dam to-day stands completed with the result that, though the rainfall this year was below average, the water stored would leave a margin of four months' supply after meeting the needs of all the Company's consumers up to the middle of June next. This partly proves, what we have confidently asserted before, that a water shortage such as experienced in 1919 should never occur again in the history of this Company.

The motor equipment for the extensions to the consumers which were included in the second installation have now almost all been installed and have begun to earn revenue. Though the consumption had been reduced from twelve to ten hours per day, the addition of the second installation as also a certain amount of temporary and urgent night work had kept the income per month a little higher than the average of preceding years.

He had to explain here that we have undertaken a long programme which can only be fully completed in the course of the next three or four years owing to the hydraulic works being in commission. The duct from Lake Gostling was repaired last year and had been successfully made water tight. This year a portion of the duct between Lake Sydenham popularly known as the Walwhan Lake and the point of junction had been repaired during the monsoon season, when only the Lonavla duct was in use. The completion of the reminder of this portion of the Walwhan duct will have to be undertaken during the next monsoon season when that duct will be out of commission again. Similarly for that portion of the common duct which cannot be spared all the year round from day to day, they could only hope to do the necessary repairs when the Andhra Valley Company would have commenced to give supply. It was intended to treat this portion of the duct during such light load days such as the Divali and other holidays, when the load of both the Companies can be thrown on to the Andhra generating station.

The pointing of the Alfred Dickinson Dam which had entailed a large expenditure this year of more than a lakh of rupees had also justified expectations. Work was also being continuously carried on by way of draining areas which had been swamped by the leakages which had not been stopped. He felt, therefore, that if the inhabitants of Lonavla and Khandalla would but have a little patience in the next few years it was hoped that all cause for complaint from water leakages would have been removed. It should be pointed out that neither of these stations were ever absolutely free from malaria.

Before closing, he drew their attention to the fact that the Directors in view of the unmistakeable signs of increasing night power in Bombay had decided on the construction of the Kundli Extension to increase the water storage of the Company. It was expected that as soon as the labour housing question was solved either locally or by the transfer of some of the mills to less crowded areas outside Bombay, these mills would take up the policy of working with a double shift in the next few years. If this be so, there was bound to be call on the Company for larger consumption of energy, and in so far as the supply of such energy would be spread over the night hours when a large amount of machinery lay idle, the income so derived would be more remunerative than that which was earned during the day shift. This meant that by the expenditure incurred in extending the water storage of the Company, they would be proportionately increasing the dividend earning capacity of the whole Company without at the same time incurring any additional expenditure on plant.

The Report was approved and adopted.

The two Directors, Messrs. Narottam Morarji and H. P. Gibbs, who retired in accordance with the Article 109 of the Articles of Association, were re-elected.

ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company was called at the Company's Offices, Navsari Buildings, under the presidency of Mr. R. D. Tata, after the shareholders of the Tata Hydro-Electric Company dispersed.

The Directors, in their Report for the year ended 30th June, 1920, stated that the agreement with the Government in connection with the acquisition of lands had been executed.

The Tokerwadi Dam had been raised 75 feet out of the total of 190 feet, and the lake formed thereby is over eight miles long. It would be necessary to raise the dam another 60 feet before the water could be utilised for power purposes, and it was anticipated that this would be done during the coming season.

Progress on the tunnel had been satisfactory, the drivage having been completed for the entire 8,600 feet. Lining was in progress and about one-half had been completed.

The Generator House and foundations for the machines have been completed. A large proportion of the machinery has been received in Bombay and is being transported to site over the railway siding. Staff is being engaged and election work will commence immediately. Work on this section has been satisfactory. One line of towers has been erected from Bombay to the Power House, a distance of 56 miles, complete with the exception of special work on creek crossings. Copper cable for the transmission lines has already been received, and orders have been placed for insulators.

The Receiving Station at Dharavi is now practically complete. A large proportion of the machinery has been received in Bombay and is being transported to site over the railway siding constructed from Matunga Station to the Receiving Station for that purpose.

TATA POWER CO,

After above two meetings were over, the shareholders of the Tata Power Company, Limited, met for their first annual general meeting at the same hall and under the same President.

The Chairman at the beginning said that the shareholders were aware that last year had been spent in preparations for the carrying out of the work of the various divisions on a large scale and at the highest speed possible With these aims in view, the first work to which the most strenuous efforts of the Company were directed, was the Transmission Line so as to supply Electric Power to drive all the plant on the construction works. This line had been surveyed and the bases for the towers from Panvel to Bhira laid. Within the next few months, it would be possible to supply current at the site of the lower Power House and from there up the hill to the site of the Tunnel and finally up to the site of the Dam at Mulshi. The Transmission Line except for such portion as went beyond Bhira would be used as part of the main Transmission Line to Bombay. This scheme for using electric power would also facilitate the construction of the Dam, by the use of electric cranes and the latest machinery available. The Dam would probably be for quantities, the largest in the world. The sites of the Dam, Tunnel and the Power House being difficult of access the use of coal would be almost prohibitive, while the power made available from their eldest sister, the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, would replace it very cheaply and more efficiently.

The Report was adopted.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 30th June, 1920, included the following:—

The Government has been pleased to permit payment of interest at 4 per cent. per annum out of Capital during construction. The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways have agreed to take current for their local electrification from this Company. Applications for power from factories and mills, etc., have already been registered on the waiting list for 50,000 H.P. The license is expected to be published almost immediately.

The following progress is reported on the construction works:—

The preliminary work that had to be carried out this year chiefly consisted in surveying and laying out the two service railways which are essential for efficient progress with the Scheme—one connecting the dam site at Mulshi with Chinchwad on the G. I. P. Poona main line, and the other connecting Roha with the Power House site at Bhira as also of the Transmission Line from Panvel to Bhira to carry energy from Khopoli for working the plant of the construction works. Owing to opposition from land-owners much of our work has been delayed on this as on all other divisions, but we are glad to say that the work on these two railways is now being expedited. The whole of the permanent way material for the Chinchwad-Mulshi line has been satisfactorily obtained and is now stacked at Mulshi station. Sufficient progress has been made on the Chinchwad-Mulshi line for the laying of the permanent way up to the Pauna bridge. This bridge crosses the river with six 30 feet spans and has only just been completed so as to permit of the permanent way material being railed across for further progress. One long bridge of 12 arches will shortly be completed over the Mula river, so that communication with the site of the dam is expected to be completed shortly. The permanent way material for the Roha-Bhira Railway has already been secured at satisfactory rates.

Reference was then made, in the Report, about the Transmission Line and the Power House. The Report then requested the shareholders to pass a resolution, in accordance with Article 33 of the Articles of Association, authorising payment of interest out of capital, during construction on the Preference and Ordinary Share capital up to the 30th June, 1920, at 4 per cent. per annum, and also for the half year ending the 31st December, 1920, at the same rate when it becomes due.

The Report was adopted, the Hon. Mr. R. D. Tata who had been appointed a Director, was confirmed as an additional Director, and the retiring Directors, Sir Sassoon David and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, were re-elected.

"INDIA IN 1919."

PROF. WILLIAM'S REPORT TO PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The last report on the moral and material progress of India which was recently presented to Parliment is now available in this country. The volume which is named "India in 1919" contains roughly three hundred pages with maps, diagarms and appendices and constitutes a comprehensive record of foreign and domestic politics as well as of the leading economic, social and constitutional develpments of the period it covers. Cheaper editions in Urdu, Hindi and Bengali will be ready shortly.

QUICKENING OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

The books deals with several aspects of the administration in India, laying special stress on constitutional reforms. Touching internal politics Professor Rushbrook Williams (The writer) says that at the beginning of 1919, the changed conditions which arose from the cessation of hostilities with Germany produced a marked effect in the attitude of both Moderates and Extremists. And period of strikers was over it could no longer endanger the safety of India to criticise Government. It was noticeable throughout the year a tendency to attack Government with much greater vigour than had been known during the proceding year. The book elaborately deals with the external relations and economic life of Indians and the relations of Government to the people.

LECTURE ON NON-COOPERATION.

SIR C. SETALVAD AT SURAT.

On Sunday the 7th instant there was held a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Surat at the Naginchand Hall to hear Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who had come down from Bombay to address them on "Non-Cooperation".

We shall publish the report of the proceedings in our next issue.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TEACHERS

REVISED SCALE OF PAY.

PROPOSED BY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, yesterday.

At the outset Dr. M. C. Javle said he wished to protest most strongly against the meeting having been called that day which has a sectional holiday.

The President said it was not a sectional holiday.

Dr. Javle reaffirmed it was sectional holiday and added it was one of the greatest holidays observed by the Hindus. They could see from the attendance that besides the President only two other Hindu members were then present at the meeting.

The matter was than dropped.

Fr. N. V. Mandlik moved that sanction be given to the proposed made by the schools Committee for the increase of salaries of municipal school teachers and that the Standing Committee be asked to provide for a special additional grant of Rs 157,000.

Mr. Mandlik said the new scales of salaries would give immediate redief to the teachers and he asked the Corporation to accept the Committee's recommendation. He disagreed with the view expressed by the teachers in their representation that theiri work was as heavy as that done by clearks in public offices. He declared this was not the case.

The Committee proposed the following scales of salaries with Rs. 16 as war allowance:—Untrained teachers Rs. 30 per mesem; qualified teachers Rs. 35-1-55; 1st year trained teachers Rs. 35-1-65; 2nd year trained teachers Rs. 40-2-80; and 3rd year trained teachers Rs. 50-3-110.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

DR. VIEGA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the scale of salaries, plus the war allowance, should be as follows:—Untrained persons Rs. 35-1-55; qualified teachers Rs 40—1-1-70; first year trained teachers 40-2-80; 2nd year trained teachers Rs. 45-3-105, and third year trained teachers Rs. 55-4-135.

Dr. Viegas said the teachers work was most important and should be generously appreciated. They should be given some stimulus to do it well.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, seconding the amendment, said though the increase recommended by the Committee was liberal it was not adequate to meet the great rise in the prices of the necessaries of life. z

The Corporation at this stage adjourned till Monday.

LORD SINHA'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Lord Sinha expects to assume charge of the Governship of Bihar and Orissa on December 29th, leaving Calcutta on December 28th. It is understood Lord Sinha has appointed Mr. William Baitie Brett, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Gaya, as his permanent Private Secretary. Mr. Patrick of the Home Civil Service, who is expected here next week will act as Additional Private Secretary to Lord Sinha during this cold weather. Lord Sinha will visit Bombay towards the end of this month to accept the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to be conferred on him by the Bombay University.

(Continued from column 6.)

played good cricket and scored steadily they could only total 167, the P. Y. C. thus winning the match by 53 runs.

Scores:—

P. Y. C.—1st Innings.

Pardishi, c and b Raitker	14
Jadhav, b Pearson	16
Deodhar, st. Aldred, b Tillard	9
Earrum, b Pearson	0
Sathe, c and b Tillard	1
Joshi, st b Pearson	9
Bhopattkar, b Tillard	3
Phatak l-b-w, b Pearson	3
Navle, not out	8
Chiplunker, b Tillard	1
Kipdi, l-b-w, b Tillard	6
Extras	7
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Raitker	4	19	0	1
Tillard	13.2	30	3	5
Peason	9	18	0	4
McKennzie	1	5	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

Capt. Raitker, c Kipdi, b Phatak	11
Maj. Bret, b Joshi	0
Capt. Wall, c Jadhaw, b Joshi	15
Maj. Mackenzie, c Kipdi, b Joshi	6
Capt. Lebas, b Joshi	9
Maj. Tillard, b Joshi	8
Mr. Pelham, c Deodhar, b Phatak	5
Mr. Church, b Joshi	0
Mr. Aldred, not out	5
Mr. Hogarth, b Joshi	2
Extras	14
Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Joshi	13	37	3	8
Phatak	11	23	2	2
Erram	1	5	0	0

P. Y. C.—2nd Innings.

Deodhar, b Pearson	0
Navle, c Pelham, b Raitker	75
Joshi, not out	72
Errum, c Alred b Brett	35
Sathe, not out	5
Pardishi, Jadhav, Bhopetker, Phatak, Chiplunker and Kipdi, did not bat.	
Extras	35
Total (declared for 3 wickets).	222

POONA GYMKHANA.—2nd Innings.

Capt. Raitkerr, c Navali, b Phatak	21
Capt. Wall, b Bhopatkar	5
Maj. Bret, c Kipdi, b Phatak	52
Maj. MacKenzie, l-b-w, b Perdeshi	7
Maj. Tillard, c Erram, b Phatak	21
Capt. Lebas, c Erram, b Phatak	4
Mr. Pelham, l-b-w, b Chiplunker	8
Capt. Person, not out	20
Mr. Church, b Chiplunker	8
Mr. Aldred, b Deodhar	5
Mr. Hogarth, c Joshi, b Chiplunker	2
Extras	22
Total	167

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

TOLLYGUNGE CLUB MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The Tollygunge Club held their first Gymkhana meeting, to day. Attendance was large despite the fact that the weather was very close. A large number of withdrawals sadly depleted the fields. Nevertheless an interesting day's sport was witnessed. The following are the details:—

PONY CUP HANDICAP.—Distance about 4 furlongs.

A flat race for ponies 14-2 and under.

Capt. Manuk's CREDIT 9-7, Mr. Crawford 1
Mr. Mesmar, Nah's KAPRI 10-5 Mr. Hempson 2
Mr. Huques' PERCHANCE 11-0, Mr. Dayers 3
Nawabzada Mervza's FRAIDING 9-6, Mr. Gore 4

Also Ran:—Liniville 9-13 (car. 10-1) Astoco 9-0, Perplex 9-0.

Won by 2 lengths 1 length between the 2nd and the 3rd, half a head between the third and the 4th.

Totalizators: Paid Rs. 80 for the win, and Rs. 37 and 27 for the places.

Betting:—Twos on Perchance and Kapri, threes on Fraiding, sixs on Credit, and longer prices on the rest.

The Race:—Credit, Kapri, Perchance, and Fraiding was the order at the start, there was no change in the order, Credit winning quite comfortably.

THE JIUJITSU STAKES (Div. 1).—Distance about 4 furlongs.

Distance handicap for approved hacks C. W. 11st. 7lbs.

Mr. Ferguson's BRITISH DOMINION (plus 15 yds.) Mr. Polland 1
Mr. Sweet's PINELOPE (plus 25 yds.) Owner 2
Mr. Tomlinson's SMILES (plus 25 yds) Owner 3
Mr. Hempson's CELLINI (serateh) Mr. Murray 4

Also Ran:—Chingri (plus 10 yds), Silver Burn (plus 15 yds.), Captain Hook, (plus 25 yds.) Roulette (plus 10 yds).

The Race:—Won by a length 1/2 lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd, the same between the 3rd and the 4th.

Toalizators:—Paid Rs. 58 for the win, Rs. 10, and 31 for the places.

Betting:—Twos on Penelope, 5 to 2 on Cellini fours on British Dominions, sixes on Chingri, longer prices for the others.

The Race:—British Dominions was the quickest away, and leading all through the journey won easily.

THE AUTUMN POINT TO POINT.—Distance 1½ miles over 8 jumps.

Steplechase for horses that have not won a race, value Rs. 750 or over C. W 12st.

Mr. Milton's BILTMORE 12-0, Mr. Marsh 1
Mr. Radmore's REVIEW 12-0, Mr. Pollard 2
Mr. Heriot's WILD THYME, 12-0, Owner... 3
Mr. Grimsdick's ODONOVAN 12-0, Mr. Hempson 4

The Race:—Won by 4 lengths, distance between 2nd and 3rd.

Totalizators:—Paid Rs. 23 for the win, Rs. 16 and 20 for the places.

Betting:—Evens on Biltmore, 3 to 2 on Odonovan, fours on Review, tens on Wild Thyme, and Biltmore was the order for the first mile, then Biltmore began improving his position, and catching up the leader, a furlong from home, won easily.

THE JUJITSU STAKES (Div. 2).—Distance about 4 furlongs.

Mr. Tomlinson's SONIA (plus 20 yds) Mr. Finlayson 1
Mr. B. Tomlinson's MOONSTONE (plus 20 yds) Owner 2
Capt. Cummins' WONSKI (plus 20 yds Owner 3
Mr. Deacon's JERRY (plus 15 yds) Owner 4

Also Ran:—Snowfall (plus 20 yds), Sandy (plus 30 yds), Walnut (plus 30 yds), Grey Monk (plus 50 yds).

Totes Paid:—Rs. 39 for the win, Rs. 15, 20 and 15 for the places.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Moonstone and Sonia, fours on Jerry, longer prices on others.

The Race:—Sonia, who was the smartest away, showed the field clean pair of heels.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance about four furlongs.

For horses that have not won a race, value Rs. 750.

Mr. Lekie's MARTIN, 11-7, Owner 1
Mr. Arratoon's SHE, 11-7, Mr. Carleton 2
Mr. Ever's RAVIECA, 11-7, Owner 3
Col. Smith's MASTER VERDUN, 11-7, Mr. Hempson 4

Also ran:—Sonia 11 7.

Won by half a length, a length between the 2nd and the third, a neck between the 3rd and the 4th.

Totes paid:—Rs. 15 for the win, Rs. 112 and Rs. 30 for the places.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Martin, twos on Sonia, twelves on the others.

The Race:—She slipped her field at the start and looked all over a winner. Martin however challenged her near the distance post and after a good finish won cleverly.

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Mr. Huge's SPARTAN CHILD, 11-0, Mr. Sayers 2
Nawabzada Meerza's SPOOK, 11-1, Mr. Bell 3
Dr. Gilford's FOXTER, 10-7, Mr. Lawson... 4

Won by half a length, 2 lengths between the 2nd and the third.

Totes paid:—Rs. 20 for the win, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 for the places.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Sherwood Belle, twos on Spartan Child, fours on Spook, fives on Foxton.

The Race:—Sherwood Belle led from Spook with Spartan Child. The third last-named challenged the leader, near the distance post unsuccessfully.

CRICKET IN POONA.

P. Y. C. OUTPLAY POONA GYMKHANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

This two-days fixture was played on Saturday and Sunday in ideal weather. Batting first, the visitors could only compile the small total of 77. Going in, the Gymkhana did little better than their opponents and could only manage 79 due chiefly to the smart bowling of Joshi, who took 8 wickets for 37 runs. Going in a second time the visitors had scored 50 for 1 wicket when stumps were drawn for the day. Continuing their innings on Sunday morning they carried their overnight total to 222 for 3 wickets when they declared, leaving the home team adverse by 221 runs. This they were unable to do for although they

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 9, 1920.

NATIONAL HONOUR

Years ago in Syria an old Circassian exile said to a young Englishman who was introduced to him: "An Englishman—any Englishman—is good, and his word is sure. Three Englishmen in Kars behaved like warrior angels; but while they fought for us their Government betrayed our country." The betrayal to which he referred is that of the Circassian resistance against Russia under the famous guerrilla chief Shamil Beg at the time of the Crimean War. That resistance was at first very warmly encouraged with all kinds of promises and protestations and some actual help, but afterwards forgotten by the British Government. It was a small affair, and must have seemed quite unimportant to the Foreign Office of that day; but in the estimation of a whole race it destroyed the national honour of England which then was much esteemed by Orientals generally. It is possible that the sentiment of national honour to be found in England's rulers, its high priests, was no more then than it is now, and that only a series of commanding personalities and a determined policy made it seem more to the Eastern. However that may be, the fact remains that it is only in the last few years, and apparently as a result of the Russian Alliance, that the East, as a whole, has been compelled to recognise that England has no honour as an Empire, that she breaks her pledges and will sacrifice old friends without compunction when it serves her turn. Yet the honour of the individual Englishman is still renowned. Why? Simply because he keeps his word, and is to be trusted in his dealings. With the English, personal honour is infinitely greater than national honour. With Eastern peoples it is less. You may be cheated by an individual occasionally, but if a tribe or a community has pledged its word to you in solemn conclave you may trust that word implicitly for ever.

The decent Englishman, whose fate it is to represent England among Orientals, has had to suffer shame in these last years. Obliged by his position and the mentality of the people among whom he works constantly to pledge his personal honour for the national honour, he has been placed in an entirely false position by the diplomatic subtleties of the British Government and by the new type of official superior which those subtleties have evolved. And it has not helped matters at all that his sense of loyalty to "my country right or wrong" prevented him from angry demonstrations in the face of broken pledges; for he has thus identified himself, in the opinion of the East, with a dishonourable state of things in which no honest person should in truth co-operate. No diplomatist, in the current acceptation of the term, should ever be allowed control of any Eastern situation, unless the Government wants trouble; for he will only irritate the men of honour and attract the rogues, the small minority who seek their own advancement. "If you walk straight forward we are powerless to stop you, nor should we really wish to stop you, seeing you mean well. But if the game is dodging, we can dodge much better than you can, and the mere fact of your dodging makes us hate you," an Egyptian nationalist once told an Englishman.

Clever men with diplomatic minds—minds accustomed to dissociate public conduct from all thought of their personal honour—are responsible for all the present mess in Central Asia, which is bad for England. The Turks, although they had the reputation of such great diplomatists, are much too Oriental to admire diplomacy. They have always been attracted towards that Power of Europe whose language at a crisis was plain speech and not diplomacy. Even among the Hamidian officials, who had a reputation for rascality as great as that of our own Foreign Office, there was a pitiable trust in the good faith of certain Powers, a quite pathetic clinging to the hope that underneath the lies and seeming treachery there must be some kind of an honest purpose. The East—even the advance-guard of it—is not yet commercialised. We do not think it ever could be in the sense in which the Europeans are commercialised. There honour is still high above self-interest. That a man personally honourable can regard it as the natural thing to do, in a public capacity, where he represents the honour of a mighty Empire, things which in his private dealings he would deem abominable, is a thing in England which Orientals find incredible. If the man were an out-and-out ruffian, well and good. But he is not. He is an honourable man. Think of the story of the Turkish Dreadnoughts, bought and paid for by the patriotic efforts of the people of a bankrupt country, forced to fight for bare existence, a country whose navy England had undertaken to improve and strengthen; seized by our Government in a most insulting manner and the money not refunded, while Great Britain still "wished" Turkey to maintain neutrality! Think of the effect of that small incident upon the East. It is only one of many little incidents—and not the worst—which have damaged England's name for honest dealing. And still hundreds of Englishmen in Asia and North Africa are talking of the honour and the perfect uprightness of England—to Mohammedans! Can they not see? This minister is an honourable man. That bureaucrat is an honourable man. "So are they all honourable men." But, in the aggregate, a monstrous rogue. The rogue must learn to mask his leering face when looking East, to put on the behaviour of a gentleman, and that consistently, or, by his very cleverness, he will destroy his country's influence.

THE GOAL IS ONE.

While we have expressed in no uncertain terms our disapproval of the rowdyism of the audience at Mrs. Besant's lectures, and Mr. Gandhi has expressed his disapproval no less clearly, we cannot take so serious a view of the disturbances as some of our correspondents, who write as if it was the end of the world. Every well-known public speaker in England—Mr. Lloyd George included—has at some time or other had the same experience as that of Mrs. Besant at the Excelsior Theatre, and so to Mrs. Besant as to us, the depth of condemnation in the interview which Sir Chimanlal Setalvad gave to the Press representatives on Friday night, will seem exaggerated. He is reported to have said after giving details of the disturbances: "It conclusively demonstrates the certain dangers and disastrous consequences of the propaganda of Non-Cooperation." We are not now concerned with the merits or demerits of Co-operation or Non-Cooperation, what we are concerned with is the logical value of this inductive generalisation. Because a few misguided and untutored followers of the Non-Cooperation movement behaved like "unbroken colts about the waste" the cause or underlying principle of the movement (of which these rowdies claim to be followers) can not be discredited, inasmuch as neither the essential point of Non-Cooperation, its non-violent character, nor its historical pedigree were demonstrated or involved on this occasion. Mistaken followers and Misguided fanatics are to be found in every creed—religious or political. With all due respect for his judgement we beg to suggest that Sir Chimanlal is obsessed with the idea of the party to which he belongs, that "Non-Cooperation is bad" and then finds out instances to prove its badness. Why does he not in fairness mention the instances of great self-sacrifice furnished by some prominent figures in the movement? Because, for sooth, such instances would not have led to the conclusion he desired to reach, or so it seems to us as we re-read the interview.

> "At any rate the first means these workers for immediate Swaraj employ is to stop the mouth of all those who differ from them."

Is that true? Sir Chimanlal must remember that it was Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the Non-Cooperation movement who insisted on the vast audience at the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta, giving Mrs. Besant a patient hearing, and eminent Non-Cooperationists are always willing to hear the arguments upon the other side. The kind of sweeping statement which Sir Chimanlal, has made, resembles a display of temper rather than sound judgment. There are many honest citizens of the country who refuse to hob-nob with officialdom as they are neither suffering from fossilisation of the intellect nor from desire of bureaucratic favour. Sir Chimanlal expects that "the common-sense of the public will in the end prevail and they will realize the impracticability and mischief of the programme." He is entitled to his opinion and the public are entitled to theirs. It is by no means sure that they will ever be identical. For public opinion is embittered by recent acts of brutality and disgrace to the Indian nation, and the opinion of Sir Chimanlal is not embittered in that way.

Further on in his interview Sir Chimanlal with the optimism of his party, sees the "great opportunities" for a coming millenium being neglected.

> "A lot of mischief will be done by reason of the intense hatred that is being created not only between Indians, and Europeans but between Indians themselves and by the neglect of the great opportunities for administration and directing policy that are placed in the hands of the people under the Reform scheme."

Does Sir Chimanlal really believe that the days of official tutelage are gone? Does he forget that fiscal autonomy, or the power of the purse-strings, has been studiously denied to the people? Opportunities of a bigger talkative assembly there will be no doubt, with a greater number and variety of wind-bags; but considering the care with which selection of the Reserved and Transferred subjects has been made, we have no hallucination as to "great opportunities" for Indians to administer their country. Sir Chimanlal and his friends can not dragoon the nation into the belief in a millenium of which the gate is the Reform Act, for the nation has lost all faith in British nostrums.

We would draw attention to the commendable way in which Sir Chimanlal, in the concluding portion of his interview, requests the Government to "remove the root cause" of the pervading dissatisfaction in the country. We are glad to see he realizes that the question must be squarely faced by Government and an immediate solution found in order to avoid catastrophe. For, says he,—

> "It is obvious that the self-respect of India has been wounded to a degree which unfortunately is not sufficiently realised by those in authority, by the doings in the Punjab, the mishandling of the Khilafat question and the treatment of Indians in the British Dominions. It is because the people have been exasperated and a feeling of despair has come over them in regard to these matters, etc., etc.

And further—

> "It is to the interests of both Britain and India that the wounds from which India is suffering should be healed, and the feeling of mutual confidence and trust restored, by which alone Britain and India, marching together in equal comradeship, can work out their great destiny. I do hope and trust that British statesmanship will grasp the situation and set to work to effect the desired result. Time is precious. Not a moment is to be lost."

That is truth. But seeing that it is so, why has Sir Chimanlal a "down" on people who express the same thought in another way—perhaps more forcibly. It is indeed of the utmost importance that the Governments of India and of England should be made to realise that a generous action now can save the situation. In ten years' time—nay, we believe, in six months time—it may be too late. If that essential point can only be impressed on the authorities, it matters little whether Co-operation or Non-co-operation is the means employed.

Notes of the Day.

Indians in New Zealand.

A correspondent writes:—

There are not more than one thousand Indians in New Zealand but a strong agitation has been started against them. The Auckland Provincial Conference of Returned Soldiers has passed a resolution asking the Parliament to enact an Asiatic-Exclusion-Act. A deputation of the bottle gatherers of Auckland has waited upon the Deputy Mayor. The deputation has told the Deputy Mayor that the Hindus had cut the price and that it was impossible for them to compete against the coloured people. A deputation of the fruitsellers has waited upon the Finance and Legal Committee for the same purpose. The Drapers' union, the chemists' union and in fact every union of shopkeepers, traders and labourers has been pressing the New Zealand Government to take action against the Indians in New Zealand. I reproduce here from the "Naw Jiwan" a few incidents to illustrate the treatment which our countrymen receive in that dominion.

1. Seven Indians in Auckland took up a contract for road repairs. They began their work. The white labourers on seeing the Indians repairing the road struck work. The white Engineer declined to inspect the work of the Indian labourers. There was a great agitation for the cancellation of the contract and for giving no work to Indians in future.

2. A Gujerati young man became a Newspaper vendor. The first day passed peacefully. On the second day there appeared a blazing placard with the head lines "Bombay coolie as a paper boy!" The employment of the Hindu boy was much criticised. And what was the result? On the third day the manager of the Newspaper refused to sell him any copy of his paper.

3. Eight Indians hired a cottage in Carterton. Hardly had they been in it for half an hour when some 70 or 80 Europeans came to the cottage. They asked the Indians to vacate it immediately. They used the most abusive language to the poor Indians. The Indians kept quiet. The Europeans fell upon them. Two Policemen, who happened to be there, warned these Europeans of the legal consequences of their acts. They retorted: "We will brave any danger to drive these Indians out." These Europeans disregarded the police warning. When their attitude became very threatening the Indians left the cottage and passed the night in the open."

Complete Swaraj a Necessity.

The British Government has made it clear to Indians, by its broken pledges, that Indian opinion has no weight in the "Imperial" counsels. Yet still they are expected to be proud of British citizenship and to die for it upon occasion as if it were a precious privilege. They are naturally indignant; and wise thinkers, English and Indian, now agree that some new structure must be substituted for the Empire as at present constituted. But those who think that an Imperial Council on which the Self-Governing Dominions would be represented on a par with England, and India as but one of the Self-Governing Dominions, could be tolerated by Indian public opinion, after the treatment Indians now receive in the Dominions, are not qualified to speak on such a subject. India must have independence in the League of Free Nations which we hope will shortly take the place of the old Empire. To make her in any way subject, by her perpetual minority on an Imperial Council or otherwise, to Dominions which are mad with racial prejudice, would not be to improve her status, but the opposite.

A Case of Brutal Flogging.

Our attention has been drawn by an esteemed correspondent from Wardha to an instance of brutal flogging by a responsible official of the Wardha Normal School. Two students, who are in training for secondary school-teacher in this school were given, one, Sadasheo Teli, 45 stripes and the other, Kanhoo Bhoe, 50 stripes, the marks of which were visible for some days. As a result of this barbarity, the students of the Wardha Normal school have gone on strike. If the allegations are true, this educational luminary should not only be dealt with departmentally, but also prosecuted in a local police court. So far as we know there is nothing in the Educational Manual which authorises any teacher or official to inflict such physical punishment. We would therefore draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, as also the Government of Sir Frank Sly, to this outrageous mode of discipline. In view of this incident, the students and their guardians should make a joint representation to the Government to avoid recurrence of the cruelty.

The Happiest Office.

It is not generally known that one of the happiest offices in the world is the office of the League of Nations which has been recently removed from London to Geneva) and the members of its staff do not pay income-tax. This privilege has so far been enjoyed by the members of the Diplomatic Services for reasons no one beyond the bureaucratic coterie can guess. No one does really like to receive the unwelcome envelope marked "Income Tax, Private," which takes away a substantial portion of his hard-earned money, but one has got to part with it all the same since it is a State necessity—a very elastic term in these days of opportunism. However, there is no earthly reason why these tin-gods in the office of the League of Nations should be specially privileged with exemption from income-tax, since as subjects of the State they should take their share with others in the sorrows and misfortunes of the State.

Mere Talk.

Sir Hamar Greenwood in his statement in the House of Commons on Saturday during the debate on Mr. O'Connor's motion for an adjournment said in a rather flippant way that Sir Nevil Macready had enquired into every accusation brought against the troops, that ten cases of disciplinary action had been taken, and that nine constables were being tried, two on the charge of murder.. This may seem to whitewash the Prussian methods of frightfulness employed for the coercion of the Irish Nationalists—methods which only a Government morally bankrupt would resort to, for justifying murder and pillage of innocent people not in any way concerned with the Sinn Fein outrages. And we shall not be at all surprised if the men under trial are let off under the frivolous legal flaws of "mistaken identity" or "uncorroborated evidence" and similar quibbles. The real mental attitude of the present British Government towards the Irish reprisals was revealed when Sir Hamar Greenwood said:—

> "The best way to the stoppage of reprisals was to stop the campaign of murders. When the latter ceased the reprisals would automatically cease."

Is it not indirectly conniving at and condoning the excesses of the R. I. C.? What is this but saying—"you stop the murders, we stop the reprisals?" Hence we are forced to the belief that all pretences at Government ignorance and all announcements by Sir Hamar Greenwood that the Government is opposed to the policy of reprisals are mere talk. The secret junta of Dublin Castle is still ruling Ireland and the British public by silently looking on at the hideous process of armed coercion on an ever-increasing scale is taking the sins of a discredited and irresponsible Government on its head, for which, ironically enough, the British people in general will suffer and not the present lords who reign in Downing Street.

Marriage of Prince of Wales.

A certain section of the British Press seems to be very much exercised over the prospect of the marriage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who is 26. While everybody is anxious to respect his privacy in a matter in which His Royal Highness's personal feelings are concerned, it is not unnatural that the public here as well as elsewhere should discuss his matrimonial chances. Considering the conservatism or rather insularity of his race and the legal stipulation for Blood Royal in the bride of the heir-apparent to the throne, it is difficult to see how he can break away from the dull royal circle. The Great War, however, has brought radical changes in public opinion and we have every hope that a wise personal choice by the Prince would now be sanctioned. There should be no compulsion upon the Prince of Wales to make a marriage of policy. Marriage is a matter of inclination and to ensure community of feeling which is the essence of a really happpy mariage, it is desirable that his wife should be one of his own race. With very few fortunate exceptions, marriages of policy with princesses of foreign birth have not been happy. And we think the British Press has done well in giving expression to this national wish.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary and Captain the Hon. J. H. P. Verney Aide-de-Camp arrived from Bombay on Saturday morning.

His Excellency attended the Police Officers' Conference on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies attended the Hon. Mr. Robertson's "At Home" and the concluding day of the Police Sports on Saturday afternoon.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shaffi arrived at Government House on Saturday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints' Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

Sir Valentine Chirol and Miss Dowen arrived at Government House, on Sunday.

NEAR & MIDDLE EAST.

AGA KHAN ON BRITISH POLICY.

ARABS SHOULD BE LEFT ALONE.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPING OIL INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Nov. 8.

In the course of a further article on "British policy in Near and Middle East" the Aga Khan declares that the Bolshevist propaganda wil only spread in India if the British policy and promises are mistrusted. He urges withdrawal from Mesopotamia except the port of Basra and contends that the Arabs would settle their own affairs, if left alone. He maintains that the oil industries can be safely developed by a scheme in which Arab cooperation is enlisted. The Aga Khan strongly advocates withdrawal of the British troops from Persia.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL.

PROPOSAL TO AFFILIATE TURKISH SOCIALIST PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 8.

The Executive of the Second Internaional have decided to propose the affiliation of the Turkish Socialist party to the International Council.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

43 BOLSHEVIK PRISONERS FOR BRITISH AT BAKU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Nov. 8.

A telegram from Constantinople says the Centaur has ieft for Odessa carrying forty-three Bolshevik prisoners to be exchanged for the British from Baku. The Centaur will await outside the five mile limit until the arrival of the British at Tiflis is confirmed by a wireless.

EGYPTIAN ASPIRATIONS.

"DAILY CHRONICLE" ON SAFEGUARDING BRITISH INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 8.

Commenting on the Egyptian national aspirations the "Daily Chronicle" says that so long as we are secure on the Suez Canal and have safeguards for the financial reforms, and justice we have introduced and so long as a friendly foreign policy is guaranteed it is our duty to give Egypt as much self-determination as she likes. The paper believes that when India has attained equally advanced civilisation and distinctive nationality as Egypt, she will become entitled to the same treatment.

SOCIAL ORDER AND JUSTICE.

AMERICA AND FRANCE TO FOLLOW SAME IDEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m. Nov. 8.

The Havas Agency states:—Interviewed by a representative of "Le Matin" Mr. Bedford, President of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, after several weks' tour in France stated that the United States and France would follow the same way towards the same ideal of social order and justice. The United States would always be ready to support France and to co-operate with her.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN EGYPT.

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONALISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The Pioneer's Cairo correspondent writes The political situation in Egypt is very calm and every one is anxiously awaiting news of the progress of affairs in Paris and London. In all probability the Treaty of Alliance will be finally ratified and signed at Cairo, but it is extremely doubtful whether the ratification can take place before next April. Meanwhile opposition is making hay while the sun shines. The Old Nationalist party is carrying out the active propaganda and is gaining many adherents. Their triumph will, however, be very shortlived for with a strong cabinet at the head of affairs, there will be a little fear of reactionaries and extremists obtaining much hearing.

Ever since armistice all German and Turkish ammunition captured or found were collected in vast dumps at Rafa and Kantara and at the end of the last week very serious explosion took place at the Rafa dump. Explosion was heard and felt over fire miles radius. Nearly fifty people working at the dump at the time were killed and many were wounded and the traffic on the Palestine railway was obstructed for some time. Experts seem to think the explosion was due to the disintegration of cordite.

SINN FEIN OBDURATE.

COMPENSATION AWARDS BEING OBSTRUCTED.

BILL FOR REALISING FROM COUNCILS' FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Nov. 8.

The Irish Country Councils dominated by Sinn Fein have recently displayed the greatest obstruction and obduracy in meeting the compensation awards for the criminal injuries or loss of property decreed by the judges. The Attorney-General for Ireland has now secured the second reading by 149 votes to 23 of a bill under which the claims will have priority of settlement from the Councils' funds. The Lord Lieutenant will be empowered to distribute the payment over five years if the amount is too heav a burden.

MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' FEDERATION.

DECISION TO POSTPONE RUNNING MILLS ON SHORT TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd 9-30 a.m., Nov. 8.

A meeting of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners in Machester to-day decided to postpone for one month the question of running on short time the mills spinning American cotton which comprise two-thirds of the total. It is officially announced that the stoppages, as the result of the coal strike, have altered the situation.

MR. BRACE, M. P.

APPOINTED LABOUR ADVISER TO MINES DEPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Nov. 8.

Mr. Brace M. P. has accepted the post as Labour Adviser to the Department of Mines. His appointment will be the fifth recent case in which the trade-union leaders have accepted positions in the State Executive Departments. Mr. Brace will retire from Parliament and will also severe his connection with the Miners' Federation. He had previously decided on the latter course in consequence of the attacks in connection with his coal peace efforts.

DEMPSEY—CARPENTIER BOXING.

CONTRACT FOR A MATCH SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Nov. 8.

New York.—The contract for the Dempsey-Carpentier match was signed to-day when the respective managers deposited fifty thousand dollars apiece. The prize money will be divided 24 hours before he contest. Dempsey receiving 300,000 dollars and Carpentier 200,000. The meeting will take place either in March or between May 29th and July 4th. The agreement provides for about our ten to fifteen rounds to be fought in the United States, Canada, Mexico or Cuba, where the law permits a contest of the character contemplated.

PARTY TO WAR HEROES, WINDOWS AND ORPHANS.

MR. D. BOMANJI'S GIFTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m, Nov. 8.

A party was given to-day to the disabled ex-officers and men, the war widows and the orphans by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji at his residence at Windsor. Lord and Lady Athlone and Lord Haig were present. The Host presented the Countess with £5000, for her new "Comrades' Club". He also gave £5000, to the funds of the Comrades' Organisation.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

LORD DERBEY PRESENTS BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd 4 p.m. Nov. 8.

Lord Derby, British Ambassador, to-day handed the French Foreign Minister a note explaining the British Government point of view in the problem or reparations, which Germany is bound to make under the Peace Treaty. "Le Matin" states and "Le Temps" confirms that France and Britain are in almost complete agreement on that question which is of such vital importance for France.

LENIN'S BOAST.

THREAT TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"WE SHALL BRING WHOLE WORLD TO OUR FEET."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Nov. 8.

A message to "The Times" from Helsingfors describes a Moscow sympathiser's interview with Lenin, who declared that a determined attack would be made on France and Britain by an extensive propaganda in North Africa and India. He said that the interests of the Bolsheviks, who wanted a world revolution, were identical with the interests of the Germans who desired revenge. "We shall succeed" exclaimed Lenin. "We'll smash the Treaty of Versailles and bring the whole world to our feet."

SERIOUS SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

ADMISSION BY LENIN AND TROTSKY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 8.

Further confirmation of the seriousness of affairs in Russia is provided in the admissions of Lenin and Trotsky in the newspaper "Pravda." Lenin declares that Moscow and other large cities are paralysed by famine, that even the army is becoming famished and that it is necessary to use every means to enforce peasants delivering foodstuffs, while Trotsky states that they want to see rebellions in other countries to render attacks upon them impossible. The Red army he says, is indire need of food, boot, and clothing and if these are not forthcoming immediately all their efforts will be futile

Meanwhile the military situation in South Russia had become critical owing to release of Red forces from the Polish frontier and their concentration against General Wrangel who foreseeing events has been retiring towards the Crimea. The retirement is practically complete, but future of campaign may depend upon whether General Wrangels forces have suffered serious losses during the withdrawal which fact is at present obscure.

REPORTED TERRORISM IN MOSCOW.

PRISONS CROWDED WITH REVOLUTIONARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Nov. 8.

Stockholm.—If the reports which are reaching Helsingfors, are credible the situation in Moscow is apparently most serious. The prisons are crowded with the revolutionaries, whose participation has been discovered in a plot. The artillery is stationed in the streets and a state of terror exists. Between two and three hundred revolutionaries are shot nightly. Nevertheless the revolutionary movement is not crushed and the efforts to find the headquarters of the plot and to root out the leaders have so far been unsuccessful.

SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY PACT TO BE CANCELLED

SOLDIERY TO BE DISBANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Nov. 8.

Peking.—The Government have decided to cancel the Sino-Japanese military pact and disband the soldiery. It is not proposed to interfere with the affairs of Canton until the Cantonese have settled their own affairs.

(Continued from column 4.)

Asaf Ali and was seconded by Mr. Shankar Lal and was as follows:—

"We, the citizens of Delhi, assembled here in a public meeting after having been unjustly gagged for six months, place on record our profound sympathy with the nation in their struggle for freedom, and express our deep sorrow at the premature death of martyr, Mr. MacSwiney, brought about by iniquitous callousness of the present Government of England. Further, we offer our most respectful condolences to the bereaved nation and survivors of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, whose martyrdom and suffering for Ireland's freedom is bound to mark an epoch in the history on enslaved nations."

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

The next resolution was as follows:—

"This meeting heartily endorses the programme of Non-Cooperation adopted by the Indian National Congress, All-India Moslem League and the Sikh League, and especially calls upon the Delhi electors to abstain from voting at the forthcoming election, and it also declares that if any person ventures to contest Delhi's seat on the Legislative Assembly, in spite of our united voice, he will have no representative capacity in relation to us."

It was moved by Mr. Shankar Lal and seconded and supported by Professor Gidwani, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari and was unanimously carried.

Other resolution adopted at this meeting were as follows:—

"This meeting is emphatically of opinion that the Delhi Municipal Committee or any other public body pretending to represent the citizens of Delhi should refrain from presenting an address to the Duke of Connaught as it is bound to be misinterpreted throughout the world, especially because the Duke is coming out at the instance of the British Cabinet to mask the critical situation of India from the gaze of the world."

NON-COOPERATION IN DELHI.

SUCCESSFUL AGITATION AMONG STUDENTS.

A RECORD OF GREAT ACTIVITY

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

At last, Delhi has been unmuzzled, but its record of activity during the period it was gagged is by no means mean. However, Delhi is now going full steam ahead. Professor Gidwani, who was the Principal of the Ramjas College, resigned his post about a week ago to take an active part in the Non-Cooperation movement and in his letter to the President and founder of the College, he says:—

I have to sever my connection with the Ramjas College, which being affiliated to the Government University of the Punjab is an integral part of the machinery by which Government is consolidating the moral conquest of our country. On the 29th, Mr. Asaf Ali interviewed the headmaster, Anglo-Arabic High School, to obtain a reply to the Khilafat Committee's request, that the school should refuse grant-in-aid. The headmaster explained the situation and did not allow Mr. Asaf Ali to address the staff or the students within the school premises. The next day high class students and one member of the school staff requested to hear the case for refusing the grant-in-aid and disaffiliation and it was arranged that the recess period should be availed of for this purpose. Mr. Asaf Ali accompanied by a batch of volunteers and Moulana Abdullah arrived at the school to keep his appointment on the 30th, but was informed by a student, whose name the headmaster had struck off the rolls, for participating in Non-Cooperation, that all students had been practically penned up and the recess cancelled. No boy was permitted to leave his class, but the headmaster himself waited outside the main entrance to meet Mr. Asaf Ali.

THE HEADMASTER INTERVIEWED.

During the interview that ensued, the headmaster said that he would allow no one to address the students during school time and as an old boy he hoped his wish would be respected. Mr. Asaf Ali assured him that as an old boy he was aware of his responsibility and nothing was further from his thoughts than undermining discipline, but it was recess period and he should be allowed to keep his appointment. Lest the news of his arrival draw students from their classes he undertook to see that no boy left the school or class before school time, only if he were allowed to speak to them, otherwise he should not be held responsible if students flocked out of school premises to meet him. While this conversation was going on the news had reached the students and shouts of "*Allahoakbar*" were raised within the school premises and the boys crowded upon the balconies. Mr. Asaf Ali promised not to address the boys till the end of the school time, but he said he would remain outside the school precincts till the school time was over. Meanwhile all entrances were barred and locked in order to prevent boys from going out. All classes broke up and boys procured a cable and fastening one end to balustrade of the balcony climbed down one until the high class and boarding house were empty and surrounded Mr. Asaf Ali's car outside the school premises. This object-lesson must have had some effect on the school authorities for they opened the entrances and let the remaining boys out.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL TO BE ABOLISHED.

They were addressed by Master Noor Mohamad, who announced the severence of his connection with the school and by some old boys. They adopted the following resolution:—

"We, students of high and middle classes, resolve not to continue our education at Arabic school unless it is freed from Government control."

They also appointed an Executive Committee to make arrangements for continuance of education elsewhere. Further they arranged to meet the next day in Masjid Fatahpuri to confer. The headmaster has closed the school for four days and has cut off supplies of boarders, who have remained. On the next day parents and scholars assembled in Fatahpuri to improvise the institution for prosecuting studies. Messrs. Bashiruddin and Asaf Ali offered to place their houses at the Provisional Committee's disposal. Mr. Asaf Ali spoke for two hours and a half, answering hecklers who declared themselves satisfied at the end. It is proposed to request Jami Masjid Committee to allow scholars to form classes in extensive sihdaris which skirt the mosque's courtyard. If Alazhar Bajazid Aga Sofia and other famous mosques house scholars, there seems no reason why Juma Masjid, Delhi, should not do so. This will save the new independent Islamia Madrasa much expense. The mosque trustees will also be requested to contribute to schools' expenses and on the whole it is anticipated that the venture will be a success. Response from parents, students and old boys is simply remarkable. While speaking, Mr. Asaf Ali made it clear that the object was not to undermine discipline, but to make it stricter. It was discipline of a higher order born of religious faith and patriotism and national aspirations that was intended to inculcate upon students,—discipline which Abraham evinced in disobeying his father where faith was concerned and yet giving him his devotion and obedience in every other matter. It is expected that an independent Islamia Madrasa will soon be inaugurated in one of the big mosques of Delhi and a request will be made for its affiliation to the free Moslem University of Aligarh.

Operation of the prevention of the Seditious Meetings Act expired on the 28th October and Delhi began brisk work on the following day. A largely attended mass meeting came off last night when Rai Sahib Pearelal presided.

The first resolution was moved by Mr.

(Continued in column 3.)

NON-COOPERATION.

TEXT OF GOVT. RESOLUTION.

GOVT. POLICY EXPLAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The following is the full text of the Government of India's resolution on Non-Cooperation:—

A "Gatzette of India Extraordinary" issued to-day publishes the following by the Government of India in the Home Department:

In view of the recent events the Governor-General in Council considers that it is necessary to make a further declaration of the attitude and policy of the Government of India towards the Non-Cooperation movement, not only for the guidance of Local Governments and Administrations but also for the information of the people of India. At the opening of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council, his Excellency the Viceroy explained the policy which the Government of India have up to date followed in this matter. Although in their opinion the movement is unconstitutional in that it has as its object the paralysis and subversion of the existing administration of the country, Government have hitherto refrained from instituting criminal proceedings or taking any action against those of its promoters who have advocated simultaneously with Non-Cooperation abstention from violence and they have instructed Local Governments to take action against those persons only, who in furtherance of the movement have gone beyond the limits originally set by its organisers and have by speech or writing openly incited the public to violence or have attempted to tamper with the yalty of the army or of the police.

REASONS FOR TOLERANT POLICY.

In adopting this policy Government have been influenced by several considerations. In the first place, they have been reluctant to interfere with the liberty of speech and the freedom of the Press at a time when India is on the threshold of a great advance towards the great realisation of the principle of self-government within the Empire, when indeed the first elections are in sight. In recognition of that advance and in pursuance of the spirit of the King-Emperor's Proclamation of December last, they extended his Majesty's clemency to many hundreds of political offenders who were then in custody and they have since released from the restrictions of the Press Act numerous papers which were formerly held to security. Although these concessions have in many cases failed to evoke any response or recognition, Government are loth to reimpose restrictions which have so lately been relaxed.

NO CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIVIDUALS

In the second place Government are at all times reluctant to embark on a campaign against individuals some of whom may be actuated by honest if misguided motives. This consideration is reinforced by the knowledge that such action even if it took the form of prosecution under the ordinary criminal law would be likely to give those against whom it might be directed the opportunity of posing as martyrs and might also by evoking false sympathy swell the number of adherents to a cause which has in itself no intrinsic merit to commend it to public acceptance.

TRUST IN COMMONSENSE OF INDIA.

The third and chief consideration, however, which has influenced the Government of India is their trust in the commonsense of India and their belief that the sanity of the classes and the masses alike would reject Non-Cooperation as a visionary and chimerical scheme which if successful could only result in widespread disorder, political chaos and the ruin of all those who have any real stake in the country. The appeal of Non-Cooperation is to prejudice and ignorance and its creed is devoid of any constructive genius. India has had bitter experience of the fruits of its forerunner—the Satyagraha Cult—and the Governor-General in Council still hopes that with that lamentable warning before her eyes India will reject the much greater peril of Non-Cooperation.

OBJECTS OF NON-COOPERATION.

Its principal exponents have frankly avowed that their object is to destroy the present Government, to dig up the foundation of the British Government in India, and they have promised their followers that if only their gospel be generally accepted India shall be self-governing and independent within one year. The full consummation of their hopes would leave India defenceless alike against foreign aggression and internal chaos. All the results of stable Government and undisturbed peace, the results that have been attained by the orderly progress of India for more than a century, the still greater results, which, it is hoped, will attend her advance under the Reforms Scheme, her material prosperity and her political progress, are all to be sacrificed to the irresponsible caprice of a few misguided men. The confidence of the Government in the good sense of India has already been in a great measure justified by the unanimity of her best minds in their condemnation of the folly of Non-Cooperation. For a most weighty body of educated opinion has rejected this movement as one that is fraught with the most mischievous potentialities for India.

But having failed to secure a favourable verdict from educated India, the leaders of the movement have now been driven to increase the violence of their appeal to the masses and to endeavour to enlist under the banner of Non-Cooperation the sympathy and assistance of immature school-boys and college students. Herein lie two great dangers for India which have compelled Government to place the issues plainly before the country in the hope that its most enlightened and stable elements may clearly recognise the necessity of vigours and united action to prevent any further extension of the mischief. Of these two latest developments the most immoral is undoubtedly the mischievous attack which has been made on the youth of the country who are to be sacrificed to the exigencies of a political campaign.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MESPOT.

KAPURTHALA'S OFFER CONDEMNED.

BRITISSH LABOUR'S SYMPATHY.

FOR MESPOT STRUGGLE FOR SELF DETERMINATION.

The Hony. Secretary of the Chapham Branch of the Independent Labour Party writes from Calpham, under date September 19:—

"At a large meeting held at Chapham of the Independent Labour Party provided over by F. Seymour Cocks, the following resolution proposed by P. Keatinig and seconded by Councillor T. Higgins was passed unaimously.

That this meeting has heard with the greatest displeasure that the use of his Indian troops have been offered by the Maharajah of Karputhla to the Government of India for the supression, in Mesopatmia, of the rightful struggle of the people of that country to the right of self-determination of their own methods of government, and it further condems the Government of India and the Home Government for accepting such an offer, which really means that this country is prepared to overrun other nations if it deems, and it is to its advantage to do so by, and with, the aid of troops other than Englishmen".

It matters not to the leaders of the movement if the foundations of home life are sapped and children sat against their parents and teachers, provided their own ends are attained and the success of their campaign assured. The appeal to the ignorant and the illiterate is also fraught with very grave danger. It has already resulted in at least one deplorable crime, and it is certain the restless activity of the leaders who wander from one city to another stirring up excitement amongst the masses by inflammatory speeches and by the reiteration of false statements despite constant contradiction may at any moment result in serious outbreaks of disorder.

MODERATES' HELP SOLICITED.

The best weapon to combat both dangers lies in the practical help and sympathy of sober-minded and moderate men and Government therefore call on all who have the good of India at heart to organise themselves and to take concerted measures to assist the cause of law and order by active opposition to the movement, by the exercise of their influence over the minds of the ignorant and the immature and by public exposure and denunciation of the evils of Non-Cooperation and of the anarchy to which it must inevitably lead. Government appreciate the action which has already been taken in this direction by men of liberal opinion and moderate mind throughout India and they congratulate the country more particularly on the manifestations of public displeasure which have occurred in regard to the mischievous attack on education. The opposition which has been offered to this phase of the movement by the Trustees of the M. A. O. College at Aligarh, by the authorities of the Khalsa College at Amritsar, by many other school authorities, by the great majority of teachers and parents, and also by large sections of the student community itself, is indeed a most hopeful feature in the situation.

REPRESSION—THE LAST RESORT.

The Government realise that it is to enlightened public opinion that they must chiefly trust for a dissipation of the danger that now envelops India, as it is on that same public opinion that India's political future must depend. It is in this trust that they have refrained in the past, so far as is consistent with the public safety, from repressive action, for they consider that such action should only be employed in the last resort, when indeed failure to adopt it would be a criminal betrayal of the people. How long, with due regard to their ultimate responsibility for the public safety, Government will be able to maintain that policy will depend largely on the success which attends the efforts of sane and moderate citizens to check the extension of the movement and keep its dangers within bounds.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Commenting on the Government's resolution on Non-cooperation "The Pioneer", Allahabad says:—

We think all sober elements in public life of India to-day will agree that nothing could be more temperate than this simple straightforward statement of policy. It does its authors infinite credit and will, we feel sure, be welcomed by all who have the welfare of India at heart. It is a most timely and statesmanlike pronouncement.

"BOYCOTT AGITATORS."

"The Eastern Mail", Delhi, considers the pronouncement of the Government timely and statesmanlike. It did not need the notification to convince all same people in India that Non-cooperation is thoroughly unconstitutional. The paper prefers to call it anarchical and connects the movement with the Gandhi Party's activities with machinations of Irish malcontents and perhaps even with Lenin himself. The Government has a strong claim to ask for cooperation in uprooting an evil propaganda which bids fair to destroy the foundations of society in this country. The remedy lies in the people alone No legislation can effect the cure. The paper suggests a vigarous boycott of agitators and strongly appeals to Moderates to come out of retirement and pursue an active campaign against the extremists.

"DESTROY BANNER OF IMPERIALISM."

COL. WEDGWOOD AT LAHORE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Col. Wedgwood arrived here yesterday, via Agra and Delhi. In the afternoon a huge procession started from the railway station, having been organised by the North Western Railway Association in collaboration with the public of Lahore. The arrival of Col. Wedgwood was greeted with terrific cheers and after being garlanded, he was led in procession through the streets of Lahore at least fifty thousand people accompying Col. Wedgwood, to the playing of bands and shouts of "bande mataram, etc." All the streets were decorated and a sight never witnessed before was the crowds of women, lining the house tops and crowding the windows. The procession lasted a couple of hours, having passed through the principle thoroughfares of the city.

At 8, last night a subscription dinner was given to Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood in the grounds of Lala Harkishen Lal's house, which was specially lighted up for the occasion. After dinner, two important speeches were made.

MR. LAJPUT RAI'S SPEECH.

Lala Rajpat Rai opened his speech by declaring that the scenes of enthusiasm witnessed that day were absolutely unique within living memory. All tha enthusiasm was not only an indication of the appreciation of the work done by Col. Wedgwood, but equally a demonstration on the part of the public of the Punjab, the Punjab which had suffered the grossest humiliations under the last year's regime of terrorism. As a lover of liberty and a hater of injustice Col. Wedgwood had come to this country. In that capacity no less than for his services, was he welcomed by the Punjab that day. The country was sore at the remembrance of its bitterness and the condonation of the brutalities committed against it. As a result the people had lost all faith in the word of cabinet ministers and in the good intentions of the bureaucracy. He could no longer put any faith in Mr. Montagu.

CURSE OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.

He believed the curse of modern civilisation was imperialism, which had driven a most grateful and innocent people to the weapon of non-cooperation. The people were united about their wrongs and united in demanding freedom.

There was a time when he though the Montagu scheme could be worked out but now, that time was gone.

BRITISH CONNECTION NECESSARY.

In the country, there were strong voices demanding total independence. He believed that the British connection would be of advantage to both the countries but let the authorities make no mistake he paid, as to the temper of the people. Moreover, he would like Col. Wedgwood to see for himself and hear with his own ears, the sights and stories which had filled their cup of bitterness before making up his mind as to whether they were right or wrong in adopting non-cooperation.

But in anything they did, they would assure Col. Wedgwood that there was no question with them of racial bitterness or any hatred towards the British people. He would be regarded by them with love and affection and all men like him. Let him take that message back to the labour pary which was the only party, which could understand them and sympathise with their aspirations.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S REPLY.

Col. Wedgwood replying, said that he had not made up his mind about non-cooperation. He was inclined to believe that the leaders did not quite realised the immenity of the problem and had probably bitten off more than they could chew. He did not know the leaders sufficiently well yet to find out whether they had taken on an impossible task. What he was going to see in the Punjab would not make any difference to his firm opinion that India must be given her freedom forthwith. As long as the conservative colition headed by Mr. Lloyd George was in power and, it may remain in power another three years, nothing hopeful could be expected. But when labour, or a labour liberal coalition comes to be returned, its first business will be to grant India the same sort of freedom that Canada enjoyed.

DESTROY BANNER OF IMPERIALISM.

They must learn that no sufferings should daunt them from working for their ideal. Prisons were not at all the bad places they were reputed to be. If their leaders went to prison they must find others to take their place in order to destroy the system of bureaucracy, which carried the banner of Imperialism. It did not matter so much whether the Dyers or O'Dwyers were punished or not. It did matter whether the system was destroyed or allowed to continue. He wanted the total destruction of the system. Side by side with the political effort must go the education of the people. He had found that Indians were not as well versed in the principles of political economy as the people of England. He had met only two free traders in India so far. They must realise that free trade would mean the prosperity of the people, towards which all their efforts should be directed and not towards the aggrandisement and encroachment of a few mill-owners or millionaires. The horrible housing conditions he had seen in Bombay were a warning, which he would give to the people of India that they must recognise the rights of the workers if they wished to achieve their rights as men.

AN INSPIRATION.

The great welcome he had received that day would be an inspiration to him, he believed, in the instant freedom of India and he would work for it, come what may, with all his might, until the system of bureaucraic imperialism was finally ended.

COTTON CONTROL.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

(Contributed.)

A letter of the Government of India to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay has obtained circulation among some cotton merchants. In this letter, Government has endeavoured to place before the trade the reasons that led to the inauguration of control over the cotton trade, and to explain its aims and objects. Many of the arguments advanced and inferences drawn in the letter are diametrically opposed to the vital interests, and the considered opinion of the trade in general. There is much room for criticism. Government recognises the advisability of doing everything in the trade according to its wishes, intervening only when absolutely necessary. This is not an explicit and open statement by Government, and how can it be said that the Government will not go against the opinion of the trade? At present it seems to be in the hands of the Government to declare what views the Government holds. The opinion of the Cotton Contracts Board is believed by the Government to be the professed opinion of the trade, just as a District Collector represents to the Government his personal opinion to be the opinion of the subjects under him. The attitude as described above becomes evident in the letter under review. Further, the methods and the working of the present Cotton Contracts Board fully endorse that attitude. In para. 5 of the letter, it is stated: "But the Government of India recognise that the cotton trade in Bombay must be allowed to draw up its own scheme, and they have no desire to intervene more than is absolutely necessary." Further in para. 13, it is said: "I am now to request that the Cotton Contracts Board may be asked to proceed with the formation of the Association."

"Monopoly to a ring of a few."

Now one is really on the horns of dilemma to understand how far Government is prepared to recognice the statement made by it as above in para. 5, when it asks the Board to proceed with the work of the Association as in para. 13. Until now, it would not be wrong to say that the Cotton Contracts Board has acted like a froemasonry. This point will be more clear from what follows. A Sub-Committee of the Board was appointed for the purpose of forming a scheme without the cognisance of the trade. The scheme framed by that Sub-Committee came for discussion before the Board. Then it was rumoured by some members that only two copies of the scheme had been received from the Government and that only they can see it privately in turn.

Two out of the twelve members sitting on the Board, not conversant with the English language, said that they were not authorised either to show it to others or to discuss it.

Through whatever agency, either the Board or its members, no doubt, the above statement was made. However they tried their best to comply with the orders given to them. Some, it is said, showed the scheme to their "*masters*", who interpreted it to them. From these "*masters*", the information leaked out that the scheme aimed at the elimination of a majority of merchants interested in the cotton trade by transferring the monopoly of the trade to a ring to a few selected persons. And after this much, those members referred to came to show their sympathy towards the trade, in so far as the question of security was concerned, by saying that security should not be taken. This attitude was disapproved by a majority of the members of the Board, who thought of forwarding the scheme to the Government after an unanimous approval of the members of the Board. They were induced to do so, because they thought it easy to call their opinion, the opinion of the trade. The dissenting members were further asked to think over the subject Then they discussed with some people the security question, but by the way many other side issues were raised, and they betrayed entire lack of understanding of those issues.

After this stage passed, they were allowed to show the scheme to others. And this set the trade ablaze, resulting in the arrangement by the Board to hold with it a Conference of the three representatives from three different Associations, to consider the formation of the new Association.

Government in this letter has by exquisite but hollow references tried to prove that demand for control came from the trade. Para 4 states "From the brief summary it will be seen that the demand for control of the Cotton Trade came from the trade itself, and that it was the trade which brought to the notice of the Government certain defects in its organisation, which required remedy. It is also clear that the trade itself confessed that the assistance of Government was essential if the proper remedy was to be applied."

The undeserabiity of control.

As a matter of fact, the above statement calls for correction. It is a prejudicial statement. Much difference of opinion prevailed in the matter of introducing control. It was not an easy task. The Trade never unanimously voted for it. In connection with the Associations and their representatives about whom references have been made in the letter, it must be said that the representatives who attended the meetings referred to had no mandates from their respective Associations, and moreover, the invitation letters were not clear as to the objects of the meetings.

The real position ought to be revealed. The Associations had deputed their ordinary representatives. In fact, it was the exporters who demanded and consequently brought control over the cotton trade. This statement is supported by the favourable treatment the Exporting Section receives at the hands of the present Cotton Contracts Board. It seems as if the Government now intends to give that section a seal of its permanent safety. It would be quite proper to cite a reference made in para 4, in the letter as under. "The trade has been under-control. Some section find that the control does not square with their own particular interests and are beginning to chafe at it."

In other words, such a statement by Government means that whatever valid and considered opinion, justifying the undesirability of control be, still it is a biassed opinion in the eyes of the Government.

Last year, a notice permitting business in certain Hedge Contracts was issued, but it was to the surprise of all, that after a few hours, the same notice was recalled in order to recast the Hedge Contracts. It was emphatically protested against by the trade in general and the result of such mischief of recasting the Hedge Contracts was the ultimate suspension of business for about a month.

The root cause why the recast Hedge Contracts were rejected was that their acceptance would have affected the vital interests of the sellers. Its effect would have extended far and wide, telling upon the condition of the poor producers. In the end, the Board was brought to its senses, and it corrected the error. Are similar protests made with a view to safeguard "their own particular interests?"

Need for a association.

The Government introduced the control with a view to checking the rising price of cotton from its proper level, but has totally ignored the fact that prices have been lowered below the proper level owing to this control.

Apart from the fluctuations in the Exchange, and other surrounding circumstances, and in comparison to the ruling prices of cotton in America, Indian cotton has been sold this year from 50 to 100 Rupees lower Candy.

It would be well to cite here another reference made in the letter, which says "The main object of reform, therefore, must be to control speculation" and further adds in para 4 "It is sufficient to say that they involve the control of the trade and it is clearly desirable that this control should be exercised by the trade itself. And as in Liverpool and New York, the Government of India adhere to the view that it is eminently desirable that a Central Cotton Association should be established in Bombay."

It is evident from the above statement that by controlling speculatin Government mean to check it. But the above mentioned two statements seem to be contradictory. When the market will be fashioned on the lines of Liverpool Cotton Exchange, speculation is sure to increase manifold, for the extent to which speculation in Liverpool is done in one hour far exceeds the total amount which is done during the whole day in Bombay. And this amount of speculation in Bombay has far enhanced the limit to which it was being done before the introduction of Hedge Contracts.

A detailed discussion will follow later on.

TRIBUNE LIBEL CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The case in which Lieutenant Hewett, 37 Dogras, sued Trustees and the Editor of the "Tribune," claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for alleged libel came on for hearing before Mr Rahim Buksh, Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, Messrs. Bevan Petman and Jai Lal appeared for plaintiff while defendents were represented by Messrs. Bhagat and Ralli, Barristers, and S. K. Mukerjee, Pleader. The case, it will be remembered, arose out of a report of a public meeting held in Lahore on 17th July last which was attended by Mr. Gandhi in which Zafarali, Editor of the "Zemindar" read an account sent by the Khilafat Committee, Peshawar, about the Kachagarhi incident in which a Muhajirin named Habibulla was killed and in which account, it is alleged by the plaintiff, certain imputations were made against him. After the defendants had put in their pleas the court asked whether the defendents pleaded justification of the libel to which Mr. Bhagat replied in the negative, reserving however the righ to put in additional pleas if necessary, when documents were received from the Court of District Magistrate, Peshawar, and Judge Advocate of Rawalpindi. The court then ordered documents to be sent for. Following issues were then framed:—

Whether statements refer to the plaintiff whether report published is fair and accurate report of a public meeting, whether the pubication was privileged, if not privileged whether it was published maliciously, what damages if any is plaintiff entitled to, whether Trustees are personally liable. Case was then adjourned to December 2nd.

FUTURE OF MESOPOT.

FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

It is believed here that the approaching return to normal conditions in Mesopotamia lends special significance to the news recently announced of the formation of a provisional Government under the Premier Religious leader of Baghdad, His Highness the Naqib, Guardian of the Shrine of the Revered and Famous Saint Abdul Cadir Ghilani, whose prestige is so widely respected among the Mussulmans not only of Mesopotamia but also of this country. The future constitution of Mesopotamia cannot of course be finally determined save in a large and representative assembly wherein the voice of all interests, creeds and sections of the population can make itself plainly heard. The summoning of such an assembly implies the fixing of a franchise, the drafting of an election law, the provision for the representation of minorities and similar essential details. Upon this task a committee has for some time been engaged but the recognition by the British authorities that the representative assembly cannot possibly come into existence until some few months have elapsed and that some further time must elapse before its work can be complete, has led to the establishment of the provisional council under the presidency of His Highness the Naqib as was previously announced.

The Director of public Instruction, Bengal, has addressed a letter to the Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah School enjoing upon him to open the school on Monday next, as 532 out of 535 guardians of the Anglo-Persian Department have decided to keep their wards in School.

ALLEGED BOYCOTT AND ITS SEQUEL

NOTICE ON LEADING MUSALMAN MERCHANTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

A notice has been served on behalf of Mr. Sadullah Badsha Sahib, upon nine leading Musalman merchants of Madras, wherein it is stated that Saidullah Badsha Sahib, in conjunction with two others (both Mahomedans), opened a piecegoods shop in Godown Street, George Town, on 2nd September, last, that the nine gentlemen in conspiracy with others with the intention of injuring Saidullah Badsha in his trade, boycotted his business, that Mahomedan piecegoods merchants, under threat that they would also be boycotted, refused to do business with him, that even brokers in piecegoods trade were got at, and were likewise prevented from doing business with him, and consequently on the 16th October he had to close business and dissolve partnership he had entered into, that by reason of this wrongful action he had suffered in body and mind pecuniarily all, which he estimates at Rs. 1,00,000. The notice calls upon the gentlemen in question for the payment of Rs. 1,00,000 within seven days, failing which legal proceedings would be instituted against them.

PHOTOGRAPHER MURDER CASE

MR. NORTON CONCLUDES HIS ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Mr. Eardley Norton, in summing up in th Photographer Murder Case, submitted one feature of the whole case was a framework of suspicion, doubt, alteration of documents and dates. If the evidence let into corroborate, statement was false then the statement itself should be false. Turning to the question of the corpse, counsel said there were two propositions of law. First, there was no evidence to show that the bones brought to the Court were the bones of Gurusami. As regards the second, there was no evidence deducible from the bones themselves. The only evidence available was the accompaniments, shirt and clothing. There was no evidence satisfactory and complete to establish the credence of witnesses and there had been no sound, substantial, and commonsense explanation about the cloth, and they could not find a single truth in the lowest stratum upon which they could convict the accused. Mr. Shadagopalachariar then commenced his arguments.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

A ZAMINDAR SUFFER OF LAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Nov 4.

Mr. Niazali, Jamindar Aligarh, has generously come forward with a promise to help Muslim National University in every way possible and has offered to make a free gift of site for anys new buildings that may be required for the National University in two of his villages. Adjoining College grounds.

Syed Noorullah, who stood first in the last B. A. Examination in the Allahabad University and as non-cooperator, has renounced all Government scholarships and joined the Independent Musslim University, has received the following telegram from his guardian. All your communications received. Approve your conduct replied principal's letter in your favour. Endure all hardship for religion and country.

Similar telegrams from individual persons and public bodies has been received in large numbers.

Maulana Shaukat Ali left for Delhi last night, "enroute to Bombay.

OLD BOYS' OFFICE UNDER FORCIBLE POLICE POSSESSION.

Mr. Amir Mustafa Khan Secretary:—Old Boys Association wires from Aligarh Office under forcible police possession hence office had to be closed up. Members and scholarship holders will excuse undesireable delay in ordinary business. College authorities responsible for stoppage of routine work."

AMRITSAR KHALSA COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Principal Khalsa College, Amritsar writes:—Khalsa College and School hav been closed for the mid-term holiday and will reopen on November 16.

A FISHERMAN'S NOMINATION.

CALCUTTA, Nov 7.

It is understood that students of some schools in Calcutta will not celebrate Divali in respect to the sacred memory of Lokmanya Tilak. According to the "A. B. Patrika" report, a fisherman has been nominated as a candidate for the Non-Mahomedan electorate of Chittagong District. The people are sympathetic, and there is a fair chance of his being returned.

At the last meeting of the Indian Tea Association the question of the consumption of Ceylon and foreign teas in India was considered as also the suggestions made by the United Planters' Association of Southern India of an import duty of say four annas per pound should be levied on all teas imported, into India.

AN UNFAIR "RULING."

(CONTRIBUTED)

One may or may not agree as to whether Indian merchants as merchants should identify themselves with the Non-Cooperation movement. But none will dispute that the merchants have a right of expressing their opinions on a matter of such considerable topical interest—and of the greatest political significance at the present time. Looking at the question from this point of view, which at best is the least—the conduct of Mr. Lalji Naranji as Chairman at the special general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was on the face of it indefensible. The meeting was convened by the Managing Committee of the Chamber on the requisition of a number of members to discuss the idea of the Chamber non-cooperating with the Government by refraining from the exercise of the vote at the ensuing elections. For some days previously excitement had run high among the constituents of the Chamber, and efforts and counter-efforts were being made by members of the Pro and Anti Non-Cooperationists to defeat each other's purpose. This was unobjectionable in itself and so long as it was confined to efforts on either side to outdo the other there was no room for complaint: The situation assumed a serious aspect when the Chairman gave a belated ruling and thereby arbitrarily shut the door of free and frank discussion of the subject by the members of the Chamber. Look how we may at Mr. Lalji's conduct, it is difficult to sympathise with him in his ruling, which was opposed both to reason and experience. Ordinarily the procedure at the Chamber is that a requisition in writing is submitted to the Managing Committee through the Secretary, stating the object of the meeting and signed by at least ten members, the Managing Committee considers the requisition and convenes or disallows a special general meeting for the specific purpose stated in the requisition, and also to consider other matters of which due notice is given by any other members. The commonsense point of view then is that such meeting having been formally convened by a resolution of the Managing Committee of which the Chairman of the special meeting is also the Chairman, members present at the meeting have every right to transact the business for which the meeting is convened If Mr. Lalji Naranji's view of his duty as chairman were to prevail, it would leave the members of an institution at the mercy of any quixotic chairman who can by the force of his ill considered rulings trample upon the rights of the members: Such a position is absolutely untenable and must be resolutely opposed by the members of the Chamber if their rights are to be a reality and and not a sham. Now coming to the rules on which Mr. Lalji based his ruling, we find nothing in the rules to prevent a general meeting of the Chamber from deliberating upon the subject of Non-Cooperation or registering their decision for or against it. We are told that Mr. Lalji disallowed Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas's view that Mr. Tairsee's proposition offended against rule 20, for that rule only deals with changes in the rules and regulations of the Chamber and even a political tyro will be able to understand that Mr. Tairsee's proposition had nothing to do with it. Mr. Tairsee's proposition, leaving aside the lengthy and historic preamble, was briefly this:—

> "That the Chamber resolves that the members should desist from going to the Councils and voting for anybody in that behalf and only in doing that lies the self-respect and wisdom of this Chamber."

In the circumstances of the country and the peculiar composition of the Chamber, nobody expected there would be unanimity among the members. Some might be neutral, but there was a minority resolutely opposed to the idea. And this minority realising their weakness, tried to exploit the rules for all that they were worth and it is only through the sheer incompetence and ignorance of the Chairman that they succeeded in stifling discussion and shelving for the time being at any rate, the momentous question. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who led the opposition relied on clause (3) of rule 2, which deals with the "objects" of the Chamber. The clause runs thus:

> "To consider and deliberate on all questions affecting the rights of Indian merchants, to represent to the Government their grievances, if any, and to obtain by constitutional methods the removal of such grievances."

On a careful perusal of the clause, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the object is not one and single but that there are three objects jumbled into one paragraph. However, that may be, it is not easy to perceive how Mr. Tairsee's proposition was outside the scope of the above clause. The issue raised by the proposition was clearly one affecting the rights of Indian merchants; nor does it need much intelligence to understand, an elementary proposition like that. The clause relied on by Mr. Jamnadas contains three points and not merely one.

(1) to consider and deliberate on all questions affecting the rights of Indian merchants;

(2) to represent to the Government their grievances, if any; and

(3) to obtain by constitutional methods the removal of such grievances.

It is one of the rights of the Indian merchants to return a representative each to the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Council. Mr. Tairsee's proposition urging members not to exercise that right was clearly a question for the members "to consider and deliberate upon." And as it affected the right of the members of the Chamber it could only be considered at a special general meeting, called for that specific purpose by the Committee either on its own initiative or on the requisition of *at least* a certain number of members. That being so, the Chairman's ruling that Mr. Tairsee's proposition was out of order was clearly wrong and invalid, and calls for severe condemnation.

A Rangoon, message of November 5, says:—Mr. Holberton has been elected to the Council of State as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

TO DISCUSS LABOUR PROBLEMS

The tramwaymen did not meet Mr. Lucas, yesterday, as they did not receive any call through their Union. It seems that the new rustics whom the Company have imported to drive their cars and issue tickets, are also dribbling away. The slight improvement that was noticed in the service, a few days ago, seems to be now changing for the worse, as irregularities of the service are again increasing. Repair-works also are considerably increasing for want of the men in the Depot, who have been now drawn to serve on the lines as drivers and conductors.

POSTAL DEAD LOCK.

Hopes held out by the Postal authorities soon to introduce a house-to-house delivery seem to be going to prove a failure. The delivery centres where the public used to receive their mail—though after extraordinary delay—have been abolished in some quarters and this has caused many residents to undergo innumerable sufferings. Many businessmen have to go on three or four days without their mails. The few centres which are still existing are also getting more and more congested every day.

It is understood that Messrs. Baptista, Dalvi and Pawar are going in a deputation to wait upon H. E. the Governor, during the Devali holidays for the purpose of discussing the present labour problem.

THE LABOUR DEPUTATION.

The Deputation of the Trade Unions Congress will be received by H. E. the Governor of Bombay at Ganeshkind on Wednesday noon.

B.I.S.N. STRIKE.

4000 WORKERS "DOWN TOOLS."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The Garden Reach Works of the B. I. S. N. Company at Howrah are at a standstill, the remaining five hundred men having also gone on strike. The total number of strikers now are 4,000. 2,000 workers at the Union Dock of the B. I. S. N. Company and 800 workers of the Hoogli Dock of Martin and Co., have also "downed tools."

GRANT OF INCREASES ENDS STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The trouble among Dandies and Manjhis employed by Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., Messrs. Macneil and Co., and other shipping Firms was amicably settled, yesterday, by the firm giving their men an increase of 20 to 25 per cent.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The strike of the Calcutta Corporation sweepers was resumed yesterday and practically half of Calcutta was affected. Scavengers carried on the work of sweepers as far as possible. It is estimated more than 60 per cent. of the sweepers are affected; the men demand a further one rupee increase, making their wages Rs. 14 per month.

Strike at B. I. S. N. Company's Garden Reach works as well as at the Union and Hoogli Docks at Sulkea, Howrah, still continues.

About 250 workers of Dykes and Company's workshops, Calcutta, went on strike on the 6th November. They demand higher wages and shorter hours.

JHANSI G. I. P. RY. STRIKE.

SATISFACTORILY ENDED.

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, Nov. 8.

The railway workshops and running sheds strike ended this morning. The men are returning to the shops and resuming work, but they are doing so under protest as they are not satisfied with the terms. An all round increases of 3 per cent. has been sanctioned instead of the scheme for increases sent out in the men's demands, which would have given them an increase of roughly nine per cent. The running shed workers will have fifteen days' leave per year. The strike will be treated as a break in service but will only affect gratuity and not leave and passes. These terms were settled in Bombay between the Agent and the workmen's representatives.

The Superintendent of Police has refused permission for a meeting of the District Association of Subordinates to be held. This has caused some discontent here.

CABLE TO MR. MONTAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, Nov. 5.

At a mass meeting of railway men at Jhansi, to-day, attended by the delegates from the principal railways in India, it was unanimously decided to cable to the Secretary of State for India for the grave necessity of the concession of an all round increment of 75 per cent. on pre-war-wages.

Correspondence.

A QUESTION OF GOOD TASTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a great relief to the public of Bombay to read in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" your remarks on the attitude taken up by the audience in the Excelsior Theatre yesterday evening. I was present at this meeting and the way with which the audience behaved certainly brought disgust even to people favouring "non-co-operation" in its extreme form. We want liberty of speech, and if we do not allow the same to others I believe we are not fit for the liberty for which we so much aspire. If the public of Bombay continue to practise this in spite of your strong protest and which is against the principle of Non-Cooperation, I trust free expression of opinion will be impossible, and any decision without due respect to the both sides of the question and especially of such a paramount importance, will not be respected by any right thinking people. Mahatma Gandhi is one individual, and therefore cannot be spared for all at one and the same time where such disgraceful things happen. It is not therefore too much to expect of Bombay public who by temperament are moderate in the expression of their views and opinions, that they shall at all times maintain self-control and show courtesy and politeness to men even of diametrically opposite views. —Yours etc.,

S. N. V.

Byculla, Nov. 4.

A QUESTION FOR COOPERATIONISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report in your paper regards Mrs. Besant's lecture is incorrect in one respect. Besides the gentleman who wished to ask fifteen questions to Mrs. Besant there were others too who wished to put questions to her. I was one of them.

Having failed in my desire to put the question to Mrs. Besant in the meeting I am obliged to seek the assistance of your hospitable columns and thus put an open question to Mrs. Besant and the co-operationists. The question is such that it will dislodge every co-operationist and therefore you will please, do me the courtesy to publish it.—Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL T. POPAT,

AN OPEN QUESTION TO MRS. BESANT AND THE CO-OPERATIONISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On account of the rowdiness that followed Mrs. Besant's lecture at the Excelsior Theatre I could not put a question to her that I wished to put. I therefore ask for the opportunity to put it through the medium of the "Chronicle."

Suppose we all co-operated with the Government and exercised our voting power. Every true Indian voter who feels humiliated at the Punjab wrongs will give a mandate to his representative to take the earliest opportunity to redress those wrongs through the action of the Legislative Assembly. But according to the reforms granted to us the Viceroy or the person in authority is given the power to disallow resolutions and questions to be put before the Legislative Assembly. Suppose our representatives, remaining true to the mandate, want to move a resolution that the pension granted to General Dyer be discontinued. Does Mrs. Besant or any Co-operationist think that any Englishman in authorty who has got power to disallow resolutions will ever allow such a resolution to be moved in the Assembly? The discontinuance of the pension is the least punishment that India can *bestow* on such a miscreant as General Dyer. What is then the use of all our reforms when inspite of them India cannot obtain even the barest justice? Of what use to us is the 70 per cent. elected majority when oud just demands are nipped in the bud?

Will Mrs. Besant or any co-operationist take the trouble to answer?—Yours etc.,

C. T. P.

MRS. BESANT AND NON-COOPERATION IN 1917.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The public will find it interesting to know from the following extracts from the letter of Mrs. Besant written in New India of June 15th, 1917 and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 18th, June 1917, that Mahatma Gandhi is now following the same course on somewhat the same lines, which she followed in order to rouse the Nation to its duty in preserving the country's self-respect and honour.

"We are therefore faced by the alternative of disobeying the mandate of the country or that of the Governor of Madras, an alternative which has been faced in the past by all countries which suffer under autocracies."

"I elect to obey the mandate of the country, in preference of that of the Governor of Madras, which has no moral justification behind it, which outrages British law and custom, and imposes an unwarrantable, and I believe, an illegal restriction on the fundamental Rights of Man. I know that this resolution of mine, setting myself against the strongest autocracy in the world in the midst of a disarmed and helpless people, will seem to most an act of madness, but such acts of madness Nations are inspired to resist oppression. Others will scoff at it as an easy martydom, deliberately courted; they have already done so, to discount it beforehand, they who would not face exclusion from Government House, let alone the loss of liberty, the seizure of property, and exclusion of public life, which has been my one work and joy for forty-three years."

"To surrender liberty and touch with those I love is to me worse than death. But to live free and with them, a coward and dishonoured ,a traitor to Dharma and to India, would be hell, I take the easier path."

"The world will learn how India is governed, and that while England asks India to fight against autocracy in Europe, and drains her capital to carry on the war, England's agents use all the methods of autocracy in India."

"I have made them feel that to live under an autocracy ,to dance attendance on Governors and Collectors, to be ruled and taxed without their own consent . . . . . that these and a hundred other like things were intolerable and should be ended. Life dose not consist in money and clothes, in motor-cars and invitations to Government House."

"Life consists in liberty, in self-respect, in honour, in right ambition, in patriotism, and in noble living. It is not the life of a man, in the image of God, but of a brute well fed by his owner.

"Only by winning Home-Rule can India secure her material prosperity; only thus she can save what is left on her trade, her industries and her agriculture, improve them and reap the results of her own labour."

"I love India and have striven to arouse her before it was too late. It is better to suffer than to consent to wrong. It is better to lose liberty than to lose honour."—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Following the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi not to celebrate Divali Holidays, on account of Lok. Tilak's demise and injustice to the Punjab and the Khilafat, we have decided not to illuminate our shops on Kalbadevi and hence we send you herewith a cheque of Rs. 100 (one hundred) to be used for national purposes. Please send the money to the "Swarajya Sabha," or to the National University funds. We leave it to your discretion, where to send.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL MANSUKHLAL & Co.

The amount (Rs. 100) mentioned in the above has been received by us and we are paying it to the Swarajya Sabha.—Editor "B C."

NATIONAL POST.

The following letter has been sent to us by Mr. Baptista for publication:—

My dear Mr. Baptista,

With reference to your announcement regarding the arrangement for a National Postal Service, I have sincerely to congratulate you on the same. In connection with your appeal in to-day's "Chronicle" re. a "room" for the above object at several centres, I have to offer you the office-room in my tanneries at Dharavi free of rent as long as you like. The table, chairs, and other furniture in the above room is also at your disposal.

Further, if you so desire I can spare a small space in my Office in Fort at the above address also. I shall be happy to give all the facilities and assistance to the postmen who may be thus working under the proposed National Postal Scheme.

Wishing you every success.—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Bandra Municipal Elections Day is a triennial red letter day and a black letter day too in Bandra. It is a dan of rejoicing and a day of mourning. The results of Saturday's elections are hailed with satisfaction by the general public not only by ratepayers who had the right to vote but by even the man in the street.

One outstanding feature of the elections is the successful "coming out of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Padwal, although by the skin of his teeth, yet it is a matter of wonderment, vonsidering the thundering agitation which has been going on for some time for securing his despatch to the oblivion of Municipal limbo. Henceforth be it known that Mr. Padwal is a factor in Municipal politics to be reckoned with and his hair-breadth victory will it is to be hoped teach him that his proclivity to ride rough shod however much it may have succeeded in past times is a pastime very dangerous to indulge in these days of anti-beaurocratic and wholly democratic atmosphere we are breathing. At 9-30 the results were declared and the great interest evinced by the public was evidenced by the big crowd who attended and intelligently participated in the proceedings.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

There are 18 seats on the Municipal Board 12 of which are by election and the rest by Government nomination. There were 3 candidates for A Ward, 6 for B; 5 for C; 1 for D; 2 for E; 2 for F; 2 for G; and 4 for H; or 25 candidatecin all for the eights wards.

Ward A.—Mr. Kazi Mahomed Ismail.
Ward B.—Mr. Ignatius D'Monte and Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.
Ward C. Dr. P. A. Dias and J. P. DeMello.
Ward D.—Mr. N. H. Moos.
Ward E.—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello.
Ward F.—Mr. Augustus Pereira.
Ward G. Mr. Rajabally Mahomed.
Ward H.—Mr. Leo Rodrigues, G. B. Gupte and P. V. Patil.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So the Lord Mayor of Cork is dead. Peace be to his soul. Let every patriotic Indian, whatever his creed may be, pray to God Almighty to grant eternal bless to the soul of the brave man who died a lingering death dying inch by inch every day for the sake of his country and for the principle of non-co-operation with the oppressors of his country. What a grand heroic sould his must have been to suffer hunger for 73 days rather than surrender his principles. His death will have far-reaching consequences for sueh men die not without creating an upheaval. But meanwhile it is the duty of every Indian to pray for the peace of his soul, for he died for the sake of oppressed nationalities.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

REVERSE COUNCILS AND EXCHANGE.

WROSE INTERESTS ARE SERVED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A hue and cry have been raised by the Bengal, Punjab and Karachi Chambers of Commerce, peremtorily calling upon the Indian Government to stop the Exchange from going down further and to raise it by artificial means, and it only remains to be seen if the Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce join in that interested hue and cry.

The interested motives of the Anglo-Indian merchants are quite clear as daylight, but they do not care if India as a whole suffers if the interests of a handful of them are served, as India has already suffered immensely by the salo of the Reverse Council Bills and by the policy of interference with the course of exchange. They further want to be allowed to export wheat and rice also at a time when every bag of such foodstuffs is absolutely and imperatively needed for the children of the soil. the starving teeming millions who should not be deprived of that food when India is faced with a partial famine.

If the Indian Government had abstained from resorting to Reverse Council Bills, etc., the Exchange would have taken its legitimate course by adjusting itself and by this time the Exchange would have reached its normal and stable level of the pre-war days and India would have been immensely benefitted, and the entire credit is due to Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal for his far sighted and sound opinion for recommending the fixing of 1s. 4d. Exchange in his minute of the Currency Committee and it is a trimph for him as the Exchange is likely to reach that previous level. It is therefore earnestly hoped that the Government of India will not resort to employ artificial means again for raising and interfering with the Exchange at the interested bidding of the Anglo-Indian Merchants and at the expense of India.

It was trotted out that the recent rise in exchange had greatly benefitted the importers (the Indian importers and the consumers of the imports) but that fallacious argument was clearly refuted and rebritted by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the Viceroy's Council, by clearly demonstrating that the English exporters had raised and were raising the prices of their goods from time to time which left very little or no benefit for the Indians to derive by the recent rise in the Exchange. It is, therefore, necessary for the Indian Government, to follow the wise course to allow the Exchange to adjust itself without any let or hindrance, in the interest of India at large and which will redound to the credit of the Government.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. BHARUCHA.

FOR UNITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian political situation is getting so much worse daily that we feel the imperative need of Indian unity to-day as never before. But unfortunately quite the reverse is happening. One finds that ever since Mr. Gandhi placed his Non-Cooperation programme before the country, almost every prominent nationalist leader, with the notable exceptions of Pandit Nehru, Mr. Patel, the Ali Bros., has manifested his disagreement with one or other of the various items which find place in his programme. Now it will be readily conceded that it is open to each one of them to uphold his own views; but what the situation demands is concerted action on their part. Under the circumstances, I beg to submit, that instead of remaining content with merely criticising the Non-Cooperation Scheme of Mr. Gandhi, or rather of the congress, these national leaders should prepare and produce their own schemes. It is no use merely saying that they are all agreed so far as the principle of Non-cooperation is concerned; and that the difference is only with regard to methods. It is no use mincing matters, our decision now is going to make or mar India's future, let there be no mistake about that. The major portion of the holders of titles and honour are so denationalised that they cannot surrender, what we consider as badges of slavery, their titles; if with drawal of children from educational institutions aided or owned by Government is going to be a step in the wrong direction and a national disaster, (as it certainly is in the absence of national institution); if lawyers are not prepared to boycott courts for reasons of their own; if a section of the Nationalists is still grumbling on account of the congress decision to boycott counsils, though they have given in the deference to the national will, if the boycott of foreign goods is foolish and impracticable (as every students of economics knows), I wonder, in view of all this, how Non-Cooperation is to take practical shape.

There are only three ways by which to make a country free. The way of reform i.e., cooperation, which to Nationalists is of course out of the question; the way of bloodshed or violence which we have specifically eschewed from our programme; and lastly the way of self-discipline and self-sacrifice, which the Congress Non-cooperation programme indicates. If the Nationalists, who differ from one or other of the many items which make up this Scheme, know of any other schemes, they are certainly welcome to place them before the nation. If they appeal to the country, they would be accepted and acted upon. The writer does not for a moment suggest that the Congress programme is the best of its kind; but since no other is forthcoming, it has captured the imagination of the people and they are bent upon carrying it through. So the best thing for the nationalists, I humbly suggest, is to meet at a Round Table Conference, and either revise our present programme in the light of experience and advice or devise entirely a new scheme which is likly to achieve the purpose in view. If they do not do some such thing, the chances of our wresting justice from our "rulers" are as remote as ever. The greatest need of the hour, sir, as you yourself have neve bern tired of impressing, is unity of action, above everything else, on the part of those who are working under the Congress the National Flag. It is impossible to exaggerate the political capital that our enemies are making out of this national chaos. The only two nationalist leaders who would have kept the balance of the national minded are unfortunately not in our midst at this critical juncture in our national history when we are at the parting of the ways. One of them, alas! is gone, never to return again; while, Heaven knows, when the other will be restored to us. Mr. Tilak and Mr. Horniman, we feel most acutely the absence of their friendship, guidance, and hope-inspiring philosophy at this hour of trial.—Yours, etc.

R. M. MANKAR,

Thakurdwar, Oct. 6.

MOVEMENTS IN THANA DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent.)

Non-Co-operation movement is being carried on in Thana District very vigorously and systematically. Uptenow several meetings were held at different places and were addressed by men like Mr. Patel, Baptista, Jamnadas Mehta, C. V. Vaidya, Dr. Sawarkar, Khadilkar, S. M. Paranjpe, S. K. Damle, S. D. Deo and many others. Big wall Posters requesting the Voters not to vote are exhibited in several villages and thousands of hand-bills are distributed. Volunteers are very busy in collecting signatures and a paid man is engaged by the Home Rule League to go from village to village.

A very big programme of lectures is arranged for the next week during Divali Holidays. Eleven lectures at different places are arranged and Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, C. V. Vaidya, Bapu Saheb Phadke, B. R. Oak, Dr. C. B. Vaidya, and others will address the meetings.

There is no candidate for the seat reserved for Maratha.

There are 6 candidates for this District, and out of them Mr. Appaji Ganesh Dandekar of Palghar is one. It is rumoured that he is standing at the request of the Collector. People are therefore earnestly requested not to vote for him at all.

Two Honorary Magistrates of Kalyan have resigned. It was rumoured that Mr. Mahamad Ajim Buran Saheb of Badlapur was to be appointed an Honorary Magistrate, but in a largely attended public meeting held at Badlapur on 24th ultimo, Mr. Mahamad Ajim declared that though he is offered Magistrateship he will not accept it.

Two school teachers in Anjuman School at Kalyan have also resigned.

CO-OPERATION IN GADAG.

A large meeting of members of co-operative societies in Gadag Taluka was held at Gadag in Mahalaxmi Theatre on Saturday the 6th instant. The meeting was attended by over 500 co-operators mainly agriculturists and was presided over by a leading co-operator of the place Rev. Canon Rivington questions relating to finance were discussed by the people with great enthusiasm. The need for financing agency was strongly urged; some proposed the establishmen of the branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, while others favoured the view of an independent organization for Gadag.

Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, Assistant Manager, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank explained that co-operative finance must be of the people and by the people and if members decide to have an independent organization, it shall have all support from the Provincial Bank. It was decided to start a Bank composed purely of society-share-holders and dealing in co-operative purchase and sale of Agricultural requirements on commission basis.

A committee consiting of about 13 persons was appointed with Rev. Canon Rivington as Chairman to take all the necessary steps till registration.

A TRAIN COLLISION.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, Nov. 7.

No 113 mixed train collided with 177 goods train which was standing in the station yard at Tahsil Deoria station at 5-30 on Saturday the 6th. 4 3rd class passengers were killed, 15 injured. 2 seriously, one bogie having amassed and several derailed. Prompt assistances was rendered by local officials police and private persons. More serious cases were taken to Dooria hospital. Agent B and N. W. Railway and Superintendent, Railway Police, with further medical assistance arrived shortly afterwards from Gorakhpur. Breakdown train is being sent out immediately. Everything possible is being done for injured. The line was cleared by noon.

THE GREAT SACRIFICE.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. MACSWINEY.

"HE DIED FOR HIS PRINCIPLES".

Yesterday we printed a small Report of the meeting held at Shantaram's Chawl in honour of the late Alderman MacSwiney on Sunday evening. We give below a fuller report of the proceedings which had to be held over on Monday owing to considerations of space.

Mr. V. J. Patel moving the following resolution:—This meeting of the Citizens of Bombay hereby places on record its deep sympathy with the family of the late Mr. MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork who suffered extraordinary and self-imposed starvation unto death for the sake of his conscience and also tenders its sympathy to the Irish nation in the loss of a true, sincere and brave patriot, gave a very lengthy account of present political condition of Ireland and the success of their non-violent non-cooperation.

MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman seconding the resolution said that it was regrettable to note that there was not one out of the hundreds of inhabitants of this city belonging to the same race and country as the late Mr. MacSwiney, had the moral courage or the sense of duty to join them in that assembly to give an expression of sympathy or a word of approbation.

Their meeting in such large number to do honour to a departed Irish hero showed that they had no race or colour prejudice but they were prepared to acknowledge worth and to appreciate merrit wherever it was found regardless of the race, colour, creed or country. (Cheers).

The example of Irish nation and Irish heroes ought also to teach an instructive lesson to the rulers of India. The example of Ireland proved that a just and moderate demand of a nation timely considered may avoid a calamity and a disaster both to the country as well as to the Government.

He asked the audience to hope and pray that the tragic history of Ireland might not be repeated and re-enacted even unconsciously for this unfortunate country.

The names of the so called great men of the present age in England, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner and the rest would be soon forgotten, and their memories would not survive their decades but the name of Mr. MacSwiney would be transmitted to posterity for ages to come and he would be worshipped as a great national hero and a demi-God.

Dr. Mr. B. Velkar supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

TELEGRAM TO HIS FAMILY.

Mr. Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani then moved a resolution authorising the chairman to convey the resolution to family of the late Mr. MacSwiney.

Mr. Chhotani in moving the resolution said Mr. MacSwiney's example though sad in its nature, would go far to the Indians to teach them what great sacrifices are required to gain freedom after slavery.

Mr. Gulamah Saheb seconded the resolution and it was carried.

A vote of thanks, to the chair terminated the proceedings

INDIAN SYMPATHY FOR MACSWINEY

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

At an open air public meeting held under the auspices of National Union in the Town Hall last night, with Dr. M. R. Cholkar in the chair a resolution paying tribute to the memory of the Irish Patriot, Aldeman MacSwiney, who sacrified himself in the cause of freedom of his country and recording inhuman and brutal callousness shown by he British Cabinet was proposed and carried unanimously.

In addition to the sum of Rs. 2,89,318 already distributed among local bodies for water supply and drainage schemes the Madras Government have now sanctioned the distribution of an additional sum of Rs. 3,77,100 to a number of local bodies for the same object.

The Council of the Madras Corporation has approved the draft of the address to be presented to the Duke of Connaught prepared by a specially appointed committee.

Sir Harcourt Butler visited the Meerut and delivered an address to the students pointing out to them that young men would naturally and rightly take interest in politics and would have their discussions and debate but practical should come later in life when their student days were over. They should not sacrifice their college career to any will-o-the wisp outside their college studies.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma arrived on Nov. 3 in Madras on tour.

Tuesday the 30th instant the day fixed for the elections to the Madras Legislative Council is notified as a general holiday for all public offices in the Presidency except for, such as must remain open for the transaction of commercial business.

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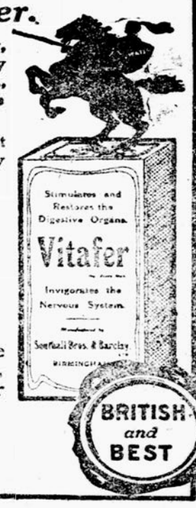

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THE EDINBURGH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

AN ADDRESS BY SIR P. C. ROY, D. SC.

A special meeting of the Edinburgh Indian Association was held on Sunday the 17th October at 6 p.m. at the Association Hall, 11, George Square, when Sir Prafulla Chandra Roy, the eminent Chemist of India delivered an address to the members of the Association.

The chair was occupied by Dr. V. K. Paramanayagam, the President of the Association, and there was a large gathering of Indians and Ceylonese present.

The proceedings began with the singing of "Bande Mataram". The President in introducing Sir Prafulla, said that it was their rare privilege to welcome to their midst, one who had immortalised his name in the realms of world chemistry. He would not pretend to possess even a meagre knowledge of the Science to which their distinguished Countryman had made such vast and wonderful contributions, but those of them who had followed his life history, would readily understand that Sir Prafulla's researches in ancient Hindu Chemistry had changed the angle of vision of even those who had wilfully and maliciously treated India as a Country inhabited only by an illiterate and uncivilised people.

After paying a glowing tribute to the indefatigable way by which he (Sir Prafulla's had pursued his researches in spite of his ill health, the President concluded his speech by saying that Sir Prafulla's life and works had once again fired the enthusiasm and fervour of his young followers. He then requested Sir Prafullai to address them.

SIR P. C. ROY'S ADDRESS.

Siri Prafulla Chandra Roy, who on rising was greeted with deafening cheers, said that it gave him immonse pleasure to meet such a galaxy of young faces from the different parts of their Motherland. He had not deserved all that the Chairman had said about him. He said that this was his fourth Chemical pilgrimage to this country. He was not going to inflict a lengthy speech on the members that evening. He only wanted to meet them (the members) and to give them a few words of advice. He had himself been a student of the Edinburgh University, and he therefore requested them to make use of all the opportunities presented to them, during their stay in Edinburgh. To obtain a degree was after all not a very difficult thinig. But were they going to be satisfied with the degree only? The struggle began when the degree was obtain. He would like his young countrymen to make an earnest endeavour to contribute to the advancement of Science in all its aspects. The difficulties were very great but the reward would be richer. They were the flower of their race and it was therefore their sacred duty to set good examples. The people of Great Britain were apt to judge their Country (India) by the way they (the Indians) conducted themselves during their stay there, and they had therefore a grave responsibility sat on their shoulders. There were about 2,500 of their Countrymen reading in the different Universities of Great Britain and on an average about 50 lakhs of rupees were being spent every year. Was India going to get the benefit of this enormous amount spent on Degrees, or was it going to be only waste? The answer would depend on the success of their future career. He had, however, every hope of a bright future for India.

In conclusion, Sir Prafulla said that he would always remember the evening he had spent with his countrymen in Edinburgh. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the very warm welcome they had extended to him that day. (loud applause).

Mr. N. K. Menon, the Hon. Secy., then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished guest. He said, that never before had the association been so fortunate as that year, to have had two distinguished Scientists as their guests within such a short period of time, (the other being Sir J. C. Bose). On behalf of the members, he assured Sir Prafulla that they (the members) would always endeavour to safeguard the prestige of their Motherland. He sad very great pleasure to propose a hearty vote of thanks to their distinguished guest.

Dr. C. S. G. Pillai in seconding the motion, said that it was an inspiration to them to hear such words of advice. He had very great pleasure in seconding the motion. (unanimous applause).

The proceedings then terminated at 8 p.m. with the singing of "Bande Mataram".

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SIR HARCOURT BUTLER SUGGESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

In connection with the choice of successor to Lord Chelmsford, "The Pioneer" suggests the name of Sir Harcourt Butler, saying that it is with no desire to flatter Sir Harcourt that it says this, but the fact is that we know no other man either in England or in India who would be more likely to prove a better Viceroy than the present Lieutenant Governor of United Provinces. We know that this opinion is shared by a very large number of Indian public men.

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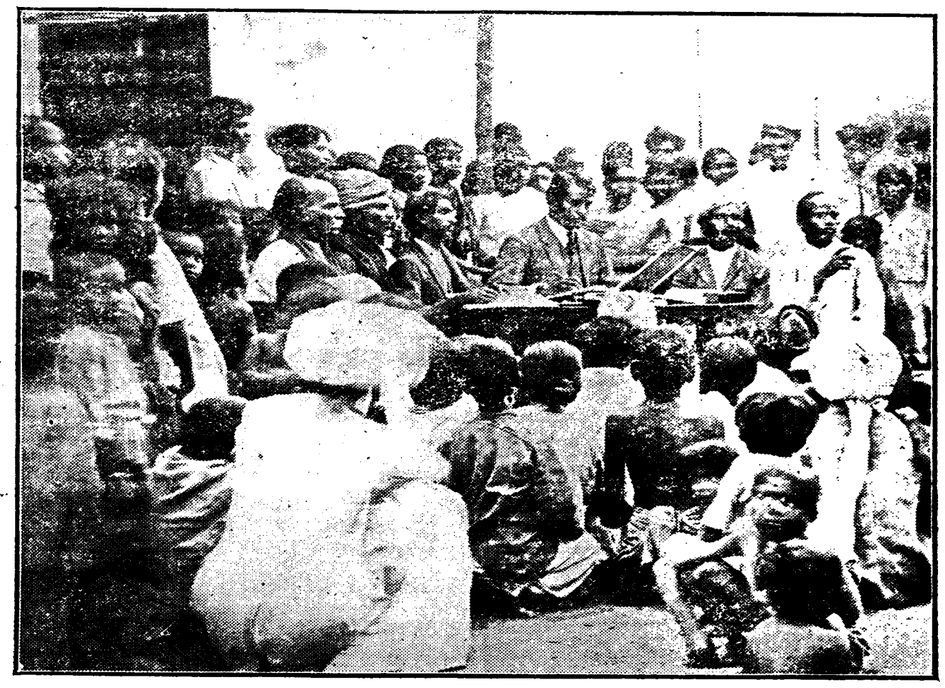

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